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El Casamiento Enganoso:

THE

Deceitful Marriage.

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NOVEL

With a Satyrical Dialogue between Scipio and Berganza, Two DOGS.

Written by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Author of Don Quixote.

And done from the Spanish, By J. Ozell.



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UT at one of the Gates of the Resurrection-Hospital in Valladolid, a poor Soldier was walking; who, by the Paleness of his Countenance, and the Feebleness of his Legs, which oblig'd him to rest himself upon his Sword instead of a Cane, shew'd plainly, that tho' the Weather was none of the warmest, he must have been some twenty Days sweating out a certain sortof Humour, which perhaps he got in an Hour. went along limping and reeling from Side to Side, as one just come out of a fit of Sickness. At the Entrance of the City-Gate he perceiv'd coming towards him a Friend, whom he had not feen for fix Months before; who, as he drew nearer, croft himself as if he had met some Apparition; 'Bless me! is it Captain Campuzano? Is it possible you shou'd be in these Parts? I thought rather you had been in Flanders flourishing a half Pike, than trailing a Sword here? what Complexion? what Weakness is this?

Campuzano reply'd, As to whether I'm in this Land or no (dear Doctor Peralta) my Prefence is a sufficient Answer; and to the o-

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ther Questions I can only say, I have just left this Hospital, where I have been discharging sourceen Load of Buboes, which a certain Woman, whom I chose for my Wife, had presented me with. are Married then! (reply'd Peralta.) But too much, (Said Campuzano.) For Love I warrant (quoth Peralta) fuch Marriages always bring Repentance at their Heels. I know not whether it was for Love, answer'd Campuzano, But this I may affirm it was for my Sins; for fince my # Marrying, or rather Marring, I have had fo much Torment both in Body and Mind, that the first has cost me forty Sweatings, and the last is not to be reliev'd at any rate, I fear: But you'll excuse me that I can't Discourse with you any longer in the Street; Some other time with more Convenience, I'll give you an Account of my Adventures, which are fo amazingly fingular, you never heard the like in your Life. We must not part so (fays the Dostor) I defire you wou'd go with me to my Lodging, and there we will do Penance together, for my Houseeping is as flender as you are weak; but tho' my Kettle be calculated for only two (my felf and Servant) a Pasty shall supply Deficiencies, with some Slices of Gammon, if your Health will perunit; but the best Dish of all is a hearty Welcome, which you may be always fure of, not only now, but as often as you please to come. Campu and thank'd him, and accepted the Invitation; they went to St. Laurences to hear Mass, and from thence to Peralta's House, who treated him as he had promis'd, repeated his Offers of Friendship; and after Dinner, defir'd him to relate the Adventures that had

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made fuch an Impression upon him. Campuzano, without more Intreaty, began in this manner, You may very well remember, Sir, that I was Comrade in this City with Captain Pedro de Herrera, who is now in Flanders; I remember it (reply'd Peralta). One Day, (continues Campuzano,) after we had din'd in the House where we lodg'd, came in two Women of genteel Appearance, with two Servant Maids; one apply'd her felf to the Captain, discoursing with him in a Bay-Window; and t'other fate her felf on a Chair close by me. with her Face so muffl'd that I cou'd discover nothing of it; and tho' I begg'd the wou'd favour me with a Sight of it, 'twas impossible to prevail; which inflam'd my Desire the more, and to raise it so much the higher (whether by Chance or Delign) she discover'd a charming white Hand, adorn'd with a great many beautiful Rings. I was then in my Days of Bravery, with that great Chain which you may have feen, a Hat garnish'd with Feathers, and a dazling Hatband, colour'd Cloaths and all that; So glorious I was in the Eyes of my own Fo ly, that I thought I cou'd kill all the Women fly ing. Full of this very good Opinion of my felf, I press'd her to Unveil. She answer'd, Don't be uneasie, I have a House, let a Page follow me; for tho' I am a Woman of more Honour than fuch an Answer may seem to Promise. I shall, however, be very glad to receive a Visit from you, to see if your good Qualities answer your Gallantry.

I kiss'd her Hands for the signal Favour she did me, and in return promis'd Mountains of Gold. other Lady having dispatch'd her Business with the Captain, they both took their Leaves, and went their Ways, being follow'd at a Distance by a Foot-

man of mine; the Captain told me, that the Lady

The Deceitful Marriage.

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was come to defire him to transmit some Letters to Flanders to another Captain, who she said was her Couzen, tho' he knew he was nothing but her Keeper. I remain'd fir'd with those Hands of Snow I had seen, and languishing for the Face I wanted to fee. So the next Day, being conducted by my Man, and free Entrance given, I found a well-furnish'd House, and a Woman about thirty Years of Age, whom I knew by her Hands; she was not extreamly Beautiful, but one of those who charm by their Conversation; for she had a Sweetness of Speech, which thro' the Ears enter'd into the very Soul. My Discourse with her was long and full of Love. I talk'd big, brag'd much, swore not a little, promis'd Impossibilities, and did all those things, which I thought necessary to make a Conquest of her; but she, being us'd to such Language, or perhaps bigger, feem'd rather to give me the Hearing than any Credit. In short, I was upon these Terms with her for four Days: My Visits pass'd in Flowersonly, without producing the Fruit I defir'd; The ors were always open to me; I found the House ee and quier, without any appearance of pretended Relations, or true Friends: Nor did I perceive any thing in her Conduct, but what shew'd a hapby Education. She had one Servant, a Wench more a Jade than a Fool; In short, the oftner I saw her, the more was I inchanted with her Person and Manner: But Delays did not at all fuit with my Impatience. So, managing my Amours like a Soldier just upon the point of decamping, I prest Dona Estiphania (for that was my Mistresses Name) to own if I had any Place in her Heart, and if I might flatter my felf with the Hopes of ever possessing her. I talk a little, en Cavalier, (added I to her, begging her Fardon,) but that I dy'd to know whether I was to

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be the happiest or most miserable of Men. which she made this Answer; 'Sir, not to deceive either you or my felf, I must confess I think it wou'd be Madness, if I went about to pass upon 'you for a Saint; I have been a Sinner, and am one 'still, but not so as for the Neighbours to talk of it, or those at a distance to observe it. There is no-'thing in this World that affects one's Reputation, but the Manner of doing Things; for as to the reft, Persons of our Sex are all alike, only some ' are more Cautious than others, and that's all the 'Difference. After this Confession, which I was ' willing to make that you might have nothing here-'after to reproach your felt or me with; I must tell ' you, that I inherit no Estate from Father, Mother, or other Relation, and yet the Goods of this House are well worth five and twenty hundred Crowns at least, and that too in things which will fetch ready Money at any Time. With this lit-'tle Fortune I am in fearch of a Husband, whom 'I wou'd Obey and Oblige; I will renounce all manner of Pleasure, and make it my constant Study to please and serve him upon Principles of Duty and Vertue, to make him as happy as I hope to be my felf; for I trust that Heaven, who knows the purity of my Intentions, will allot me a Man that's Vertuous and Reasonable. Such as you see me, I can turn my Hand to any thing; there is not the nicest Cook belonging to the greatest Prince, who knows better than I do to furnish an Entertainment, or make a Bill of Fare, when I have a mind to't; I know how to act the Steward in the House, the Cook in the Kitchin, and the Lady in the Hall; In short, I know how to command and make my felf be obey'd; I fquander nothing, but gather much; my Money is ne er-

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ne'ertheless valuable, but the more, for being laid out with my own Hands. This Linnen and this Gown which I wear, came not from the Shops; no, these Thumbs of mine and my Servants, spun them; and if I'd had any Conveniency for Weaving, I had wove 'em too: There are few forts of Work I'm ignorant of, and in which I do not take a Pleasure; but my best Quality is, I am not Splenetick nor Contradictory, and I Love tenderly where I do Love : I am fensible, (continues she, with an agreeable Air,) that perhaps I shall love a Husband but too well: However, (adds the immediately.) a Husband is what I m in quest of, for 'tis very fitting I shou'd have a Support; there's no living unmarry'd all one's Life: You know the little Railleries to which we are expos'd, when we have arrain'd a certain Age. As for Lovers I am weary of them, I want a Husband that may Protect me, Honour me and Command me, and not a Gallant to Serve aud Despite me : If you like this Offer, here I am, subject to every thing you shall Command, without having to do with March-makers or Go-betweens, which is downright Selling one's Self, for no Body can manage these things better than the Parties themfelves.

I, who at that time had my Judgment not in my Head, but my Heels, fancying the Happynessto be greater than even my Fancy cou'd paintit; and ferting before my Eyes the vast Quantity of rich Moveables (which I already contemplated as so much ready Money) and which were far more valuable than she said they were, I cast my self at her Knees without making the least Reflexion, and taking her Hands between my own, I kis'd them a thousand and a thousand times in transports of Joy.

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The Husband whom you feek you have found (fays I to her) Fairest Estiphania, I am that happy, that fortunate Man on whom Heaven has miraculously bestow'd a Companion to be the Miftress of his Will and of his Fortune. I told her afterwards, that besides the Chain which I wore, and some other Toys, I had a good 2000 Ducats, which with her Estate wou'd make a Sum more than sufficient to retire with to a little Village, where I was born, and where I had some Inheritance; That There She might unbend herself from the Grand Monde, and I from the Trade of War, which I began to disrelish, because Merit was not always taken notice of: That in short, we cou'd not, either of us, make a more agreeable or more honourable Retreat; That we had nothing to do but to Love; that for my part I had refolv'd to ' love and adore her to the last Moment of my Life. Estiphania acquiete'd to all, and we immediately concerted the manner of our Nuptials. The Bans were publish'd the three first Holidays in Easter Week, and the fourth we were married; two Friend of Mine being present at the Ceremony, and on her part another young Fellow she call'd Couzen, to whom I offer'd all the Civilities of a true Kinfman, with Expressions as full of Courtesie, as those were I had us'd to my new Wife, though with so contrary and treacherous an Intention, that I shall conceal it; for though I am speaking the Truth, yet it is no Article of Confession; such indeed ought not to pass undiscover'd: My Valet carry'd my Trunk to my Wife's House, and in her Presence I lock'd up my gorgeous Chain, and shew'd at the same time three or four more, tho' not so large, at least better Workmanship, with several Hatbands of divers forts; I caus'd all my Plumes of Feathers and my gay Cloaths to pais B 4 in

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in Review before her, and gave her for the Expence of the House upwards of sour hundred Reals. Six Days did I eat the Wedding-bread, strutting in the House like a rakish Son-in-Law in that of a rich Father; I trod upon Turkey-work Tapestry, I rumpl'd Holland Sheets, I was illuminated with Silver Sconces, I breakfasted in Bed, rose at eleven a Clock, din'd at twelve, and refresh'd my self with a Nap at two in the Asternoon upon the Estrado. My Wise and Maid were mighty officious to please me; my Valer, who till then was lazy and slow, was now become a Roebuck.

When Dona Estiphania was missing from my Elbow, she was to be sure in the Kitchin, employ'd in making Sauces to quicken my Taste and revive my Appetite. My Shirts, Bands and Handkerchiess, dazl'd the Sight with their Whiteness, and persum'd the Air with their Odor. These Days past swist, as do the Years that are under the Jurisdiction of Time; during which, when I saw my self so serv'd d regal'd, I began to change the wicked Design,

with which I had begun this Affair.

One Morning as I lay in Bed with Estiphania, there was heard a violent knocking at the Street-Door. The Maid went to the Window, and drawing back in a Moment, crys out, 'Welcome to Town! This is an agreeable Surprize to come sooner than fhe writ Word she wou'd. Who is she that is come, Wench (cry'd I.) Who? (faid she,) 'tis my Miftreis, Madam Clementa Buefo, and brings with her Don Lopez de Almendarez, and her Woman Hortigofa with two Footmen. Quick, run and open to them, crys Estiphania, and turning to me, begg'd I wou'd not be mov'd nor answer to any thing they shou'd say. Why, what can they say to offend you in my Presence? tell me who these are, that · you

ird, and

you feem Disturb'd and Confounded. I have not time to tell you (answer'd Estiphania) only be asfur'd, that whatever you see, it is all Fiction, and tends to a certain defign which you shall know after the Effect. As I was going to reply, in comes Dona Clementa dreft like a real Queen, in a Suit of green figur'd Satin, set off with Lace of Gold and Silver, with a Hat and Feather of various Colours. encircled with a rich gold Band; one half of her Face was cover'd with a thin Gauze Veil. She was led by Don Lopez a Cavalier of a princely Presence. and as magnificently dreft. Hortigofa followed, and was the first that spoke; ' Jesus, crys she, what's ' here? Dona Clementa's Bed taken up, and in the Poffession of a Man? Do I sleep, or am I awake! ' May I believe my own Eyes! certainly never was 'any thing more extraordinary. Estiphania has 'given her self large Liberties on my Word. ' she has made good use of Madam's Absence, to ' pass the Nights in the Arms of a Fellow; but 'tis carrying the Jest a little too far, methinks You're in the right Hortigofa, faid the Lady, am no less surpriz'd than you at Estiphania's Management: 'Tis an Adventure fo fingularly pleafant, to find a Man in my Bed, that notwithstanding my Resentment, I cannot help Laughing. But I am as much to blame as Estiphania, adds she in a serious Tone, to leave ber Mistress of my House; I shall endeavour another time to know People better. She was proceeding, but Estiphania interrupted her, ' Madam, faid she, I most humbly beg ' that you will not be offended; what you see is a 'Mystery wherein there is nothing Criminal; I ' will unriddle it to you, whenever you will please to hear me, and I am perswaded you will be so far from blaming my Conduct, that you will give

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it your Approbation While this Scene was passing, I dreft my felf, and whatever my Wife had rold me, that this was nothing but a Comedy, I was a Spectator that made but a very indifferent Figure. von may well imagine. While I was thus diftracted in my Thoughts, Estiphania comes, and taking me by the Hand, carries me into another Chamber, where the told me, ' that this Lady was a Friend of hers, and had a defign upon Don Lopez who came with her, and whom she intended to marry; that ' the left lay in making him believe this House with ' all the Furniture belong'd to her, and that the ' Marriage being once over, she did not value her being discover d, confiding in her own Beauty, and the great Love he had for her; however it be, " adds she, the moment they're marry'd, they will * restore us our own, and I think my self obligid, ' as a Friend, to do her this small Service. This is on regular proceeding I own, either on her fide or mine; but upon the prospect of so good a Match as Don Lopez, I fancy we cannot be blam'd in the least, to make use of this Stratagem. Men know but too well how to trick us Women; we have every Day Examples of it; why therefore may not we do the like, when occasion offers? In the mean time, rest you quiet, all the harm that will befall us, is, we shall have a Present which will make amends for our Complaifance, in yield-' ing up our House for a time, to a Person for ' whom you will have the same Friendship as my felf, the first Minute you come to know her. I answerd, 'twas an extream piece of Friendship to do as she did, and that she wou'd do well to confider throughly of it, otherwise she might be put to the trouble of having recourse to Justice for the Recovery of her own. She

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She gave me so many Reasons, and alledg'd so many Obligations the was under to ferve Senora Clementa, even in things of greater Importance, that I was forc'd, in spight of my self, to condescend to her Humour, after she had affur'd me that this Feinte thou'd not last above eight Days, during which we were to remain in the House of another Friend of hers. We both of us made an end of dreffing ourselves, and she taking leave of Dona Clementa and Don Lopez, I bid my Valer take up my Trunk and follow her, as I did my felf, without bidding any Body adieu. Dona Estiphania stop'd at her Friend's House, with whom she had a very long Discourse at the Door: I began to be impatient, when a fort of a Servant came and told us we might come in; we were conducted into a very narrow Chamber, where there were two Beds, so close to each other that they feem'd but one, there being no space that divided 'em: Here we ftay'd fix Days, all which time I was curfedly out of Humour; the Tenderness which we had fworn to each other, and which was to last till Death, began now to grow cold. The past not an Hour without quarrelling, and all be cause I reproach'd her for delivering up her House and Goods, even tho' it had been to her own Mother. To diffipate my Chagrin, which I cou'd not furmount when I confider'd my Apartment, I went abroad and walk'd about the Town. But when I re urn'd to my Dog-kennel, the Spleen seiz'd me again, and I discharg'd it upon Estiphania; the burthen of my Song being the Folly she had committed, of which the wou'd furely repent, and I was no ill Prophet with regard to my felf. Estiphania kept at Home; but one Day that she said she would go and see in what Condition her Affairs stood, The Woman of the House where we lodg'd wou d needs know

know of me the Cause why I was so often out of Humour with Estiphania, and what she had done which could occasion me so tell her perperually, that it was rather Madness than Friendship. this I gave her the whole Story, and when I came to mention my being married to Estiphania, and the Portion she brought me, and her Simplicity in quitting her House and Goods to Dona Clementa, though it were upon so laudable an Account, as that of making her Friend's Fortune; the began to make for many figns of the Cross, and to repeat so many 7efus's, and so many times The Baje Woman ! that I was perfectly confounded. At length after much paufing, ' Captain (fays she) I know not if I go against my Conscience, in discovering a thing which in my Opinion wou'd be as great a load upon't, if I 'conceal'dit: But be that as it shall please God and · good Fortune; let Truth live for ever, and let Lying Perish: the Truth is, that Dona Clementa Buefa is the rightful Owner of that House and Furniture. and upon which the Portion you talk of is affign'd; whatever Estiphania may have told you, 'tis all a Lie for the has neither House nor Goods nor Cloaths but what the carries on her Back. Dona Clementa has to be fure some Friendship for Estiphania. That Lady being oblig'd a while a go to take a · Journy to P'acentia, left her with a Servant in the · House to take care of it, during her Absence. Estiphania has improv'd the Opportunity, by pretending the rich Furniture you faw was hers; you believ'd her, marry'd her, and have paid for your Imprudence: However, I must own, adds · she, all things consider'd, the Woman is in some degree excusable, for having found means to obrain a Husband of your Diftinction and Merit, and you ought to forgive her. Men are now-a-days

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6 fo fly, that they must have Nets laid for them to ' take 'em. Since you are fnap't, the best Remedy 'is Parience: Marriages are made in Heavin, tho' confummated upon Earth; this Woman was preordain'd to be your Wife, so don't accuse ber. but your ill Destiny, Here her Discourse had an end, and my Despair a beginning, which without doubt would have had fatal Consequences, if my tutelar Angel had nt been watchful of his Charge, fecretly bidding me remember I was a Christian, and that the greatest Sin of Mankind was Despair, that being likewise the Sin of Devils; This good Inspiration comforted me a little, but not so much, but I took my Sword and Cloak and went after Estiphania, with a design to take an Exemplary Revenge of her; but Fortune (whether for my Evil or my Good) ordain'd that my Search shou'd be in vain. I went to St. Laurences, recommended my felf to all the Saints, but was ne'ertheless uneasie: from thence, full of sad and melanchol Thoughts, I went to the House of Dona Clementa which I found in perfect Tranquility. I did not dare to fay any thing to her of my Misfortune, because of the Presence of her Husband Don Lopez. I return'd to my Landlady, who told me, that Estiphania knew her Treachery was discoverd, for that the had charitably inform d her of the Passion I was in, and how I was gone in fearch of her: She added, that Estiphania was terribly frighted, and went away with a Bundle of Things---- Upon this I ran to my Trunk, and found it open as a Sepulchre gaping for some dead Body which certainly had been my own, if any Sence had been left me to refent, or weigh so many Missortunes. ' Doubtless your Trouble was very great (fays Peralta) to lose so many Chains, Gold Harbands, &c. The loss of ' them

them do's not so much Grieve me (faid Campu-' zano) because I may say as the Fellow did when they had marry'd him to a Woman who had a ' little too much Flesh upon her Shoulders: My Father-in-Law thought to have trick'd me with his round shoulder'd Daughter, but I'cod I'm Humpy my felf. To what purpose is this Expression? (cry d Peralta.) To let you know, (answer'd Campuzano.) that this whole Cargo of Chains, Hatbands and other Trinkets, might be worth ten or a Dozen Crowns: You jest (reply'd the Doctor) the Chain which Captain Campuzano us'd to wear about his Neck. I'm farisfy'd weighed no less than two hun. dred Ducats. That might have been (fays Campuzano) if the Truth had answer'd the Appearance; but as all is not Gold that glifters, the Chains, Hatbands, and other things, were content with being gilt Copper; and yet so well done, that nothing but a Touchstone or the Fire, cou'd discover their Falseness. So then (faid Peralta) you have bir one another, it feems, and the Lands being alike, you are to deal de-novo. So te, cry'd the Captain, that we have nothing to do, as you fay, but to shuffle the Cards again. But the worst is, Doctor, she may indeed get rid of my falle Jewels, but I can't of her Person; for in short, she's my Wife, and there's no unmarrying. Thank God, Said Peralta, that this Wife has Feet to go with, and that you are not bound to follow her, 'Tis true (answer'd Campuzano) but for all that, I find her continually in my Thoughts, tho' I don't look for her, and my Shame is always before me. I know nor what to fay as to that (reply'd Peralta,) but only to revive to your Memory these two Verses of Petrarch's:

Che qui prende dileto di far frode, Non si de lamentar si altri l'ingana.

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Which is as much as to fay in our Castilian, That whoever takes a Pleasure to Chear another, ought not to complain when he's cheated himself. I understand you, Peralta (crys Campuzano) you mean that I have been beaten with my own Weapons; I own it; and at the same time am to blame; Honesty is the best Policy, after all; but you know, it is not the Way of the World. To conclude my History, added Campuzano, which I fancy cannot but feem long to you: I was inform'd that this Couzin of Estiphania's, who I told you was present atour Nuptials, was the Person she went away with; he was as much her Relation as he is yours; I found afterwards he was neither better nor worse than one of her Galants: Be it as 'twill, I had no defire to go after her, for I confider'd fhe was unworth of my Resentment; besides I was unwilling, by ma king a Noise, to expose my self to the Railleries of the Publick. I chang'd my Lodgings, and my Hair too, a few Days after; for my Eye-lashes and Brows began to drop, and by little and little the Hair of my Head fell and left me bald before my time. You know the Name of the Diftemper which makes fuch terrible Work; I shall not explain my self further; I found my felf really a poor bare Devil, for I had neither Beard to Comb, nor Money to Spend. Sickness increas'd with Necessity. And as Poverty tramples Honour underfoot, and carries some to the Gibber, others to the Hospital, and not a few to the Gates of their Enemies with Prayers and Submissions, (which is one of the greatest Misfortunes that can befall a Man;) Not to embezzle in

my Sickness the Cloaths that were to cover and honour me in Health; and the time being come, of taking People into the Hospital, I was admitted among others, and have suffer'd Martyrdom for forty Days: They tell me I shall do well, if I take care of my self; I have my Sword and that's all, God

provide the rest!

The Doctor once more offer'd him his Purse. telling him he was furpriz'd at the things he had heard. You wonder at small Matters, says Campuzano, There's that behind will surprize you much more: What has befallen me, has perhaps happen'd a thousand times, but what remains for me, to tell you, has never happen'd; 'tis a real Miracle, which exceeds all Imagination, and paffes beyond the Limits of Nature: Let your Curiofity be fatisfy'd, they are things of fuch a kind, that I reckon my Sufferings as nothing, fince they have procured me the Sight of a Prodigy, which you will not eafily, nor perhaps ever believe; neither you nor any other Person in the World. reamble of the Captains kindled the Curiofity of the Doctor, so that with more Impatience than before, he begg'd of him without further delay, to relate the Wonders he had to tell. You may have feen two Dogs (said Campuzano) with two Lanterns, going in the Night time with the Brothers of the Basket lighting of them, whilst they collect their Alms. I have feen them, fays Peralta. may also have seen or heard say, (continues the Captain) that if any Alms be cast out of a Window, and it fall to the Ground, they prefently run with their Lanterns and look for it, and will likewife ftop before the Window where they are used to give any thing; and though by their Tameness they rather feem Sheep than Dogs; yet in the Hospital they

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they are Lyons, guarding the House with great Care and Vigilance, I have heard all this (faid Peralta who expected quite another thing) but this is no fuch great Miracle - But what I am going to relate of 'em, is, says Campuzano, and so without bleffing your felf, or alledging the Impossibility or Difficulties, prepare to believe what I am going to tell you: The Night before last, about Midnight, being kept awake by thinking of my Misfortunes. I heard a talking among some old Mats that were behind my Bed; at first I did not much mind it, thinking that not being well, my Ears might deceive me: However, at length being thoroughly convinced that I heard two distinct Voices, I raised my self a little upon my Bed, and perceived they were Scipio and Berganza, the two Dogs we have been speaking of. Scarce had Campuzano faid this, when the Doctor rifing, ' Your humble Servant, Captain, (crys be) I was all along in doubt whether or no I ' should Credit the Story of your Marriage; bu by what you now mention about these Dogs, ' see you have a mind to make your self merry, you 'enlarge a little too much to be believ'd; however, 'I thank you for your Romance; but you ought ' in your turn to thank me for pitying your feign'd 'Misfortunes. I beseech you, Sir, don't tell such 'Tales to any but those who are your very good ' Friends, as I am. I faid you wou'd fly out, cryed Campuzano very seriously; however, you may depend upon it, Scipio and Berganza did actually confabulate for some time together. I know very well, that, Naturally, Beafts cannot speak, but by Miracle they may. Magpyes and Parrots talk, but they only Articulate certain Words they get by Rote, and which they pronounce Mechanically without understanding them, their Tongues being properly dispos'd

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pos'd for fuch Sounds; but these two Dogs did not only talk, but understood very well what they said. and made very rational Answers. I own I had like to have call'd in Question my very Apprehension, and even to give up for a Dream what I did really hear and observe, being awake with all my five Senses about me, such as it pleas'd God to bestow on me. But what effectually convinced me that I was awake, (added he,) and that I certainly heard Scipio and Berganza speak, is, that the Things they spoke were so very good, that 'twas beyond my Capacity to invent them: For every Body is not permitted to go to Corinth. I tell thee the Subjects they treated of were great and various, and more worthy to be handled by wife Men, than to come out of the Mouths of Dogs. Body of me, Sir, fays the Doctor, we are return'd then, it feems, to the times of Queen Dick, when Pumpkins Spoke, or to the Age of Alop, when the Cock discours'd with the Fox, and the rest of the Beafts one with another. I should e fuch a Beast my self, and a greater than all of them, replyed the Captain, if I believed that time was come again; nor should I be the less so, if I did forbear believing what I heard, what I faw, and what I will undertake to confirm with an Oath that may fatisfy Incredulity it felf: But put the Cafe that I am deceived, and that my Realities are Dreams, and my Affurances idle Fancies; will it please you, Sir, to see in Writing the Conversation of these two Dogs, or what elfe you please to call them? Provided, says the Doctor, you teize me no more with per-Swading me, that Beasts destitute of Reason can hold an Argument, I will liften with all my Heart to their pretended Discourse, which I doubt not is very good and folid, because I believe it to be of your own making. This is not all, said Compuzano, for being Very

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perbeing good mabeing very very attentive, and having a delicate Judgment and a subile Memory, not at all incumbered (thanks to the many dry'd Raisins and Almonds I had eaten) Itook it by Heart; and Word for Word as I heard it, wrote it over the next Day, without studying for Rhetorical Colours to adorn it, cr to diminish or add any thing to render it more agreeable. The Discourse didn't last only one Night, but two succeflively, though I took but one in Writing, which contains the Life of Berganza; and as for that of his Companion Scipio, which was the Subject of the second Night, I think to write it when I find that this shall be believ'd, or at least not despis'd : I have thrown it in the Form of a Dialogue, to abridge it of the Repetitions of Scipio faid to and fo. to which Berganza answered so and so, Which are Words on purpose to lengthen out and make Writings swell to a Bulk. With this he drew out of his Bosom a stitch'd Book, and put it into the Doctor's Hands, who took it smiling, and as it were making a Jest of all he had heard, and all he expected to read. I will repose my self (says Campuzano) in this Chair, whilst you read these Dreams or Amusements, of which the best thing that can be faid is, They may be laid aside when they grow tiresome. Injoy your Pleasure, said Peralta, for I will foon dispatch this Task. The Captain fits him down, the Doctor opens the Book, and fees in the Beginning this Title.

A DIALOGUE which pass'd between Scipio and Berganza, two Dogs (belonging to the Hospital of the Resurrection in the City of Valladolid, without the Gate Del Campo;) commonly call'd the Dogs of Mahudes.

Scip. FRiend Berganza, let us leave the Guard of the Hospital this Night to Providence; we are now in a Solitude, where we may Converse without Witnesses; fince we have the use of Speech, let us improve this Favour which Heaven has bestowed upon us.

Berg. I hear thee speak Scipio, and am convinced that I my self do the same; yet I have all the Difficulty in the World to believe it, so extraordinary

does the thing appear.

Scip. It is extraordinary, without doubt, and so much the more, as that we not only Speak, but Reason at the same time, and yet none but Man is a

reasonable Creature.

Berg. I understand all you say, and when I reflect upon't, I cannot enough admire thy Metamorphosis and my own. It is true, during the Course of my Life, I have heard of divers great Prerogatives we Dogs have, insomuch that, it seems, some People have been of opinion, we have a natural Instinct, very little short of Reason.

Scip. True,

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Scip. True, Berganza, this Instinct of ours is something that surprizes, and finds Work for the wisest Heads: We have Memory, they cannot but own: We have Gratitude, and so tender a Friendship, so unshaken a Fidelity, that we are us'd to be painted as Emblems of these two Qualifications. Didst thou never see the Inside of a Church? Didst thou never cast thy Eyes upon those superb Mausoleums of Porphyry and Marble, where Men cause themselves to be intomb'd. Thou mayst have perceiv'd, that where Man and Wise are buried together, there's always the Figure of a Dog at their Feet, to shew, that in their Life-time, they kept a faithful and inviolable Friendship.

Berg. I know very well, there have been Dogs fo faithful, they have thrown themselves into the same Tomb where there Masters were interr'd; others have remain'd on their Grave-stones without stirring, or eating, 'till they have stan'd themselves to Death. 'Tis known likewise, that next to the Elephant, the Dog seems to have most Appearance of Understanding, and after him comes the

Horse, and then the Monkey.

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Scip. It is true; but you will own that you never faw, nor heard of any Elephant, Horfe, or Monkey that ever spoke; from whence I conclude, that this so unexpected an Accident falls within the Number of those things that are call'd Prodigies, which never appear, but the World is threatned

with some strange Calamity.

Berg. I know what they say of Prodigies; that they are never seen with Impunity; and what confirms me that this presages no Good to Mankind, is a piece of News which sell from the Mouth of a Student some days ago, as he was passing by Alcala de Henares.

Scip.

The Deceitful Marriage. Scip. Why, what did you hear him fay? Berg. That, of five thousand Students, who are keeping their Terms this Year in the University, there were two thousand that study'd Physick. Scip. And what do you infer from thence? Berg. I infer, that thefe two Thousand Physicians must either have Patients in Proportion (which would be woundy ill Luck for Mankind) or elfe that they them. selves will be in danger of starving. But be it as it will, a Prodigy, or no Prodigy; what is to happen, will happen; there's no reverling the Decrees of Fate. Scip. Thou fay'ft well, Berganza, if what befals us, presages any Missortunes to Mankind, they are Misfortunes we cannot prevent. It is better therefore to leave Events in the Hands of him who is Mafter of them; and without defiring to penetrate by what fecret Views of Providence we are endu'd with Speech, Let us enjoy this delightful Privilege, for we know not how long it may laft. Berg. With all my Heart; for fince I had Strength

Berg. With all my Heart; for fince I had Strength to gnaw a Bone, I have been defirous of the Faculty of Speech, to utter the things I have lodg'd in my Memory, where they are grown mouldy with Age, or ftifl'd by being too numerous; I believe as well as you, that this Privilege of being able to communicate what we know, is only temporary, otherwise it wou'd be no longer a Prodigy; let us not stay till he that has made us so rich a Present, take it from us; but since we have so Divine a Faculty, let us make use of it.

Scip. Well then, Friend Berganza, do you give me an Account this Night of your Life, and the Distresses thro which you have passed to your present Condition; and if to morrow Evening we have the

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fame Bleffing continu'd to us, I will give thee a Relation of mine; forit is much better to imploy the time in reflecting upon our own Lives, than to spend it to no purpose in learning other People's.

Berg. Agreed; but first take heed that no body

hear us.

scip. There's no body but a Soldier there, in a Flux: But I fancy the Condition he is in, will rather incline him to fleep than to liften to us.

Berg. Since I may speak with Assurance, attend,

and if I grow tedious, filence me.

Scip, Begin, my dear Friend, I shall be all Ears, tho' thou wert to speak till to morrow Morning; unless it be absolutely necessary to interrupt thee.

Berg. The first time I ever faw the Sun, was in Sevil, and in the Slaughter-house, which is without the Flesh-gate; from whence I should conclude (were it not for something I shall tell you anon) that my Parents must have been some of those Mastiffs which are commonly brought up by Butchers Prentices. The first I knew for Mastel was one Nicholas Flat Nofe, a robust young Fellow, Ill-favour'd, Cholerick, and Deceitful, as almost all of the Trade are. This Master Nicholas taught me, and other little Whelps, which he had, to bark at Passengers, parricularly the Poor, and to pursue them without Pity. When there was any Bull baiting, he threw us in the midst of the great Dogs, that we might learn to do as they did: He excited us with his Voice and his Hand, which was lin'd with a good Cudgel; and I own, that tho' very often I did not find my Account in those Skirmithes, I became, in a little time, so active, that I did not fear the biggest Bull they could shew me: It is furprifing, how Hardy and Curst I grew in so short a Space. Scip. No-

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Scip. Nothing is more eafily learn'd than Mischief; we are prone to it by our Nature, we are born with this evil Bias.

Berg. You say very true; but what good could I learn under the worst of Men, I mean those belonging to the Shambles, where I just now told thee, I believe I drew my first Breath? They are People without Education, without Religion, and without Conscience, from the least to the greatest; most insatiable Whore-Masters, and real Cutthroats, who to maintain their Doxies, steal with both Hands without Mercy. Every Morning, on Flesh Days, before the Sun is up, there are feen in the Shambles, a great Number of Boys and Girls, with Bags, which they bring empty, but carry away full. There's no fort of Cattle that's kill'd, but this Gang carrys off the Tenths, and the first Fruits, before 'tis expos'd to Sale. The Masters, for all this, cares them, not to avoid being robb'd, for they know that's inevitable; but that they may be moderate in their Slices and Collops, and not carry off the very best Parts. But no one thing amazes me more, or shocks me so much as their Cruelty. To see these Butchers, with the same Ease murder a Man, as knock down an Ox. A Stab with a Knife is nothing with them, and there hardly passes a Day, but they flied Human Blood, with as much Unconcern as they do that of Beafts, and believe it no more a Crime. They all value themselves upon being Stout; and tho' they're meer Ruffians, Wretches abandon'd to the most infamous Vices, yet there's not one of 'em but recommends himself every Moment to his Guardian-Angel, or to some Saint, and on certain Days of Devotion, confecrates part of what

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Scip. Faith, Berg inza, if thou flavest to draw the Pictures of all the Maftersthou haft ferv'd, as much as thou hast done of these Butchers of Seville, we must e'en pray to Heaven to grant us the Use of our Tongues for a Year at least; and even then at the rate thou proceedest, thou wilt hardly reach to the middle of thy Story. Look ye, Berganza, in an Oraror, there's nothing like being fhort. In Matter of Discourse, some Stories have a natural Gracefulnels, which they carry in themselves, and in others, it depends upon the manner of relating 'em: I mean, that there are some, which tho' they are Told without Preamble or Ornament of Words, do yet give great Satisfaction; whereas, others require to be cloath'd with Oratory, and a Demonstration of the Countenance, the Hands, the Change of the Voice, and other Actions whereby they become elevating, and from weak and cold, grow spright ly and pleasant. Remember this Advice, that you may make use of it hereafter.

Berg. I will, if I can; tho, to own the Truth, ever fince I found I cou'd speak, I have had a dead-

ly Itch to be talking.

Scip. Take heed to your Tongue, for that's the Cause of the greatest Mischiess in Human Life.

Berg. To continue my History; My Master taught me, in time, to carry a Basket in my Mouth, and to desend my self against any that should endeavour to take it from me. He shew'd me the House of a very pretty Woman that he kept, and by this Means, spar'd her Servant the Trouble of coming to the Shambles: For I carry'd to her early in the Morning, what he had stol'n for her in the Night.

Once

Once about Dawn-light, as I was carrying the Pittance, I heard my self call'd from a Window: I cast up my Eyes, and perceiv'd a Young Woman extreamly handsome, who made a Sign for me to stop. She came down to the Door, and call'd me again; I ran to her to fee what she wanted with me, which was nothing but to take away the Meat I had in my Basker, putting an old Pattin in the room of it. Flesh to Flesh, says I to my self. After the had taken it, Get thee gone Berganza, cry'd the, tell thy Master Nicholas, there's no trusting to Beafts, and of a Wolf take what you can, if it be but a Hair. I could eafily have made her return the Meat, but I thought her so beautiful, and the Hands that robb'd me so fair, and the Thest perform'd with fo good a Grace, that I had not the Heart to do her the least Violence.

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Scip. You did well, Berganza, it is one of the

Prerogatives of Beauty to beget Respect.

Berg. I did respect her, as you hear; but this Respect was the Cause of my Disgrace. I went home o my Master, with the Pattin in my Basket; he thought I had made good Hafte, but seeing the Pattin, smoak'd a Trick, and drawing a Knife darred it at me with fuch Force and Fury, that if I had not turn'd aside, you had never heard this Story, nor several others, I'm going to tell you. I took up my Heels, and never look'd behind me, till Fortune brought me to the Fields of St. Bernard, That Night I slept under the Canopy of Heaven, and the next Day Providence presented to my Sight a Flock of Sheep, which as foon as I fer Eye on, I thought I had found the Centre of my Happiness, it feeming to me to be the proper and natural Office of Beafts of our Species, to defend those that are born weak and defenceless. This Flock was kept by three

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three Sherherds, who no fooner perceived, bur call'd me. I, defiring nothing more, went rowards them, bowing my Head, and wagging my Tail. One of them prefently feels my Chines looks on my Teeth, fpits in my Mouth, and made mighty much of me. He examines my Spurs and knowing my Age by certain Marks, affur d the other Shepherds, that I was a Dog of a good Breed. While this was doing, the Mafter of the Flock arriv'd, mounted on a grey Mare, with the virrups very short, having a Lance and Buckler, so that he look'd more like one of the Guards of the Coaft, than a Grazier of Cattle. He presently askd what Dog I was, adding, that I feem'd to be a good one, You may depend upon it. (answer'd the Shepherd) for I have examin'd him carefully, and don't find any Signs or Tokens, but what tell me, he will be a tall Dog; we just now met with him; I don't know whose he shou'd be, tho' I am satisfied he does not belong to any of the Flocks hereabouts. Since it is so (replies the Master) put him on Leon zillos's Collar, the Dog that dy'd, and give him the same Allowance as the rest, and make much of him, that he may not leave us. Having given this Order, he went his ways, and the Shepherd immediately puts about my Neck a large Collar full of Steel Points Ricking out. But first, he fet before me a Trough full of Bread fopp'd in Milk, and gave me the Name of Barzino. I was very well fatisfied with my second Master, and this new Office. I shew'd my self diligent and careful, and never fired from my Post, or very rarely, when I knew my Presence was not necessary. At such times I went and repos'd my felf under the Shade of some Tree, or at the Foot of a Rock: Sometimes in a gloomy Vale, or on the Margin of some murmuring

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pt by three Brook. These Hours of my Leisure I did not waste in Sleep; I employ'd my Memory in recollecting a thousand things, principally the Life I led, and what I had observ'd, whilst I was with my first Master; as also, what Life be led, and all those who, like him, are Slaves to the impertinent Pleasures of their Concubines. Oh! how many things could I tell thee of that Butcher and his Mistress; but I'll be filent, lest you should think me tedious ard scandalous.

Scip. Having heard that one of the ancient Poets should say, It was a difficult thing not to write Satyr, I do consent that you shew your Teeth a little, provided you don't draw Blood. A Jest that makes many laugh, and yet causes one to weep, is not good. And if thou can't be Pleasant without being scurrilous, I shall esteem thee the

more.

Berg. I shall take your Advice, and with great Impatience expect the time when I am to hear your History: for 'us to be hop'd, that he who so well knows how to correct the Faults of others, will take care his own Performances shall be both instructive and delightful at the same time. But to resume the Thread of my Discourse; one of the Reflections which I made in these Moments of my Solitude, was, that the Reports concerning a I had heard Shepherd's Life could not be true. how that they pass'd their days in singing and playing on the Flageoler, Rebeck, Bag-Pipe, and other extraordinary Justruments. My Mistrels, whom I us'd sometimes to hear read, had a Cupboard full of Books, wherein the Character of a Shepherd was very different from those I ferv'd. I remember the Shepherd Anfife, who lov'd the peerlels Paragon of Perfection the incomparable Belisarda,

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Relifarda, and how divinely he fung in Praise of herfrom the time that Phabus fallied forth from the Arms of Aurora, until he enter'd into those of Thetis; and even after, that the fable Night had foread her dark and pitchy Wings o're the Face of the whole Earth, he ceas'd not his well-fung and better wept Complaints: Nor was there upon all the Mountains of Arcadia the least 'Semblance of a Tree, at whose Root he had not fate to chant forth the Beauty of his Shepherdess, and to complain of her Infentibility and Rigour. Nor was the Shepherd E icio behind-hand with him, in the violence of his Pailion, tho' less daring to declare it. I have heard her likewise read of the great Shepherd of Filida, the only Painter of a true Portrait, who (the faid) was more Faithful than Forunate. As to the Sorcery of the Syrens, and the Repentance of Diana, she thank d God and the sage Felicia, who with her enchanted Water had dissolv'd this Machine of Ner-work, and laid open this Labyrinth o

altogether so worthy of being recounted.

Scip. I find you're improved by my Advice, Berganza. Be Satyrical and spare not, but let your Intention be pure, the it appears not in the Tongue.

Difficulties. I remember'd several other Books of

the like kind, which I had heard her read, but not

Berg. In these things the Tonguenever trips, un-

less the Intention stumble first.

Scip. A wife Man ought never to fay any thing that may give Occasion for an Excuse; but proceed.

Berg. I say that these Thoughts, and many more, were suggested to me, by seeing the Exercises and Employments of my Masters and the other Shepherds round about, so different from, and contrary to those mention'd in Books. For if our Shepherds

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The Deceitful Marriage, &c.

Sung they were no fine Airs, nor well compos'd Tunes, but only Cata el lobo do va Juanica, Topzer, balloo, the Wolf appears, &c. and other things of the like ftrain, and that not accompany'd with Flutes or Violins, but to the Musick of a couple of Crabsticks grated against each other, or pieces of Tile put between the Fingers like Boys Snappers: and with fuch whoreson Voices, 'twas rather Caterwawling than Singing. The rest of the Day they spent in lousing themselves, or in parching their old Breeches. There was not a Shepherdels among them whose name was Phillis, or Amarylis, Diana or Galatea: Nor among the Men any fuch Name as Amintas, or Thyrfis; no Corydon, Jacinto, or Lifardo. They were all Anthony's, Dominick's, Paul's and Laurence's. By this I came to understand. that these Books which gave so high an Idea of Shepherds and Shepherdesses, were nothing but agreeable Tales, and Lies well writ, for the Entertainment of the Idle, and not a word of Truth in em; for otherwise I should have found among my Shepherds some Remains, some Footsteps of that nost happy Life, and of those pleasant Meadows enamel'd with a thousand and a thousand forts of Flowers, with which they wove Love-Garlands for their Mistresses; those sacred Forests, those Mountains of Pines and Oaks, upon whose Bark grew the Names of the Nympths they had taken care to inscribe; those inchanted Gardens, those Crystal Fountains, those Rivulers whose gentle Murmur mixt it felf with the agreeable Voices of the Feather'd Chorifters; those no less honourable, than well declar'd Passions, which might have lostned the Trees and ev'n Rocks themselves, to whom they told the Cruelty of their Fair One, or some Tragical Adventure. Here

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Here a Shepherd Swooning away, there a Shepherdels reclining on the verdant Turf, and fearful to declare her Tenderness,

Breathes forth her Soul in Soft-confuming Sighs. And wastes the Pearly Treasure of her Eyes ; While bufy Echo fills the Ambient Air, With the repeated Praifes of the Fair.

Scip. Enough, Berganza, look at thy Feet, and thou wilt not spread thy Tail so, like a Peacock. Imean, remember what thou art; nothing but an Animal void of Reason; thou oughtest not to affect to shine as thou doft.

Berg. I know very well what I am, Brother Scipio, and perhaps I am a great deal more than I think for, and thereby hangs a Tale--- which I ought indeed to have told you at first; 'tis the Hiflory of a certain Sorceress, who study'd Witchcrast under the famous Camacha de Montilla.

Scip. Prithee let me heat it, before you go an

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That I shall not do, till it's proper Berg. time; have Patience, and hear Things in Order, they will give you the more Pleasure, unless you would chuse to know the Middle before the Beginning.

Scip. Be brief then, and go on as you please.

Berg. I was very well fatisfi'd with my Office of Sheep-keeping, because it look'd like getting one's Bread with the Sweat of one's Brow, and that Idleness, the Root and Mother of all Evil, had no Hank upon me; for if I slept sometime in the Day, by Night I took no Rest; the Wolves continually giving us Alarms, and the Shepherds could no looner lay Halloo Barzino, but I was presently before.

fore the rest of the Dogs, scouring the Mountains, leaping o'er the Bogs, traverling the Roads, and the next Day return'd to the Flock, without meeting with any Wolf, or the least Track of a Wolf; but fo Weary, Harras'd, and out of Breath, my Feet split with Stones and Thorns, and my Body torn in a thousand Places, that I was fit to lye down and die; and yet at my return I always found some Lamb kill'd or Sheep strangl'd, and half devour'd It vext me to the Heart, to see of by the Wolf. how little use my Care and Vigilance prov'd; the Mastercame, the Shepherds went out to receive him with the Skins of the dead Creatures: He chid them for their want of Diligence, and commanded them to chastise the Dogs for their Laziness. Thus Showers of Bastinados rain'd upon us, and Reprimands upon them. One Day, seeing my self punish'd without Caufe, and confidering that my Care, Courage and Activity, ferv'd me in no stead, and in a Word, that my Endeavours were all useless; I thought it high time to change my Battery, and refolv'd not to go fo far in fearch of the Wolf, as I us'd to do, but to ftay nearer Home, in the Avenues of the Fold; for fince 'twas certain he came thither, I should be more sure of meeting with him. Every Week we had this Alarm, and the third Night, tho' 'twas a very dark one, yet 'twas light enough for me to see the Wolves, against which it was indeed impossible to guard the Sheep. I hid my felf behind a Bush, whilst the rest of the Dogs were scampering a great way off; I 'Spy'd two Shepherds, who having taken one of the fattest and largest of the whole Fold, cut the Throat on't, and mangled it in such a manner, that it really appear'd the next Morning, as if the Wolf had been its Executioner. I was struck with Astonishment when I faw that the Shepherds were the Wolves, thole

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those who ought to guard the Fold, were they that prey'd upon it. When Day appear'd, they represented to their Master the Destruction the Wolf had made, gave him the Skin and part of the Flesh, reserving to themselves the best and largest Share. The Master was again angry, and again the Dogo were chastis'd: Wolf there was none, yet the Flock decreas'd. I wou'd have discover'd it, but found my self Mure; all which fill'd me with Grief and Horror at the same time. Good God! said I to my self, Who can remedy this Mischief? Who has Eloquence enough to perswade that the Desendersare Offenders? Centinels, Enemies, Trustees, Robbers, and those that ought to be Guardians, Murderers?

Scip. Thy Reflection is good, Berganza, for there is not a worse Thief than a Domestick; and more Men suffer by confiding in others, than by any Act of their own: But the Mischies is, 'tis impossible for People to live in the World wi hout trusting one another; but let's break off here, that we may not look like Preach-

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Berg. I resolved to quit this Office (the it seem'd so good a one) and to seek out for some other, where if I was not rewarded for doing well, at least I might not be punished; I return'd to Seville, and en-

tred into the Service of a rich Merchant,

Scip. What Means did you use to get a Master & for as times go, 'tis difficult for an honest Servant to find one; and herein lies the great Difference between the Lords of the Earth and him of Heaven; for they, before they entertain a Servant, examine his Capacity, confider the Make of his Person, enquire into his Parentage, and will know even the very Cloaths he wears; whereas to enter into the Service of God, the poorest is the richest, and

he that's humbleft, of the best Family; and provided the Person be dispos'd to serve him in Purity of Heart, he is immediately put down in the Book of Wages, which are so advantageous, that they infinitely exceed all Humane Desires.

Berg. This is meer Preaching, Friend Scipio.

Seip. I think fo too, and will therefore hold my

Tongue.

Berg. As to what you was asking, about the Methods I took to procure a Mafter; Humility (you know) is the Basis and Foundation of all the other Virtues; without it there can be no fuch thing as -Virtue: it removes Inconveniencies, conquers Difficulties, and is a means which always leads to glorious Ends; of Enemies it makes Friends, it qualifies the Rage of those that are Exasperated, moderates the Arrogance of the Infolent, is the Mother of Modesty, and the Sifter of Temperance: In short. Vice can obtain no Victory over her, beeaufe by her Gentleness and Softness the blunts the Points of her Shafts. This Virtue therefore I made use of, when I was minded to enter into any Service having first of all confider'd, if it were alloule that could entertain a tall Dog. I presently laid me down at the Gate, and when (as I fancied) any Stranger came, I bark'd at him; but when the Mafter appeared, I bowed down my Head, and waging my Tail, lick'd his Shooes with my Tongue; if they beat me, I not only bore it, but feemed to love them the more, so that they never repeated it, seeing my Perseverance and noble Resolution. By this Means, in a short time, I was received into the Family: I ferved faithfully, and was well beloved; I may fay I was never turn'd away by any Mafter, but always left them of my own accord; though I could wish I had never quitted that Merchant's Ser-

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Scip. In the same manner 'twas that I entered into all the Families I ever served: but not to interrupt

Berg. As for such things, wherein we have had a Conformity of Fare, we'll talk of them in their proper Place; in the mean while hearken to what befel me after I left the Sheep in the Power of those Sons of Perdition. I returned, as I told you, to Seville, I lay'd me down at the Merchant's Gate, performed my usual Affiduities, and in two Days was introduced. They tyed me up all the Day, and let me loose at Night; I served with great Care and Diligence; I barked at Strangers, fnarled at those that were not well known: All Night long I flept not Wink, visiting the Court-yard, mounting the Terrace, being the universal Guard of the whole Family. My Master was so pleas'd with my Service, he Commanded I should be well us'd, and have a reasonable Allowance of Bread, with the Bones that were carry'd from Table, and the Superfluities of the Kitchin; for all which I shew'd my self Grateful, by leaping inceffantly when I faw him, especially at his return from Abroad, with so many Demonstrations of Joy, that he order'd me to be untyed, and to have the fame Liberty by Day as I had by Night: I was no fooner inlarg'd, but ran to him, and wheel'd round him a hundred times, but did not dare to touch him with my Paws, bearing in mind the Fable of Afop, where the Ass was to much an Als as to pretend to fawn upon his Mafter in the same manner with the little Lap-Dog, which procur'd him a good Drubbing. Methinks this Fable teaches us, that what's tolerable in some, is abominable in others. Let the Buffoon break his

Tefts,

Jests, the Juggler play his Tricks, the Tumbler vault o'er the Table, the Jack-pudding Bray like an Ass, the Comedian Mimick the Actions of others; But let not a Man of Quality so far forget himself, as to Affect any of these Abilities, which cannot gain him any Credit, or add the least Reputation to his Name.

Scip. Enough, Berganza, I understand you; re-

turn to your Story,

Berg. I could with those for whom I speak it did the same; perhaps they would Correct themselves; for I am naturally endued with I know not what good Disposition, that it grieves me infinitely to fee a Knight Act a Mountebank, and value himfelf for knowing how to play with Cups and Balls, and to boast that no Man knows how to Dance the Chaeoon better than himself. I know one of this Quality who brag'd, that, at the defire of a Sexton. he had cut out two and thirty Flowers in Paper to be pplyed on black Cloth, and hung upon a * Sepulchre on Maunday-Thurfday; and was so well fatisty'd with his performance, that he carry'd his Friends to fee it, as if he had shew d them the Spoils and Trophies of his Enemies, ?placed upon the Tomb of his Ancestors. But to return to our Merchant: He had two Sons, one about Twelve Years Old, and the other about Fourteen; they both went to School to the Jesuits; they used to be attended by their Governor and three or four Pages, who carried their Books after'em. To see 'em proceed with so much Pomp and Grandeur, on Horseback if it were fair,

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^{*} El Monumento. A Tomb particularly us'd for the Sepulcire, fet up in Churches on Maun 13-Thur flay, in Niemory of our Saviour's Sepulcire.

or if it rain'd, in a Coach, made me often reflect upon the great Plainness and Simplicity with which their Father went to the Exchange. He never had with him any more than one Negro, or sometimes perhaps was so Prodigal as to use a little He-Mule, and that not extreamly well accounted neither.

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Scip. Why, you must know, Berganza, it is the Cultom and Humor of the Merchants of Seville, and of other great Cities, to display their Riches and Authority, not in their own Persons, but in those of their Children; because Merchants are greater in their Shadew than in themselves. Such as they be they are willing to continue, tho they are never forich. that they may gather more Riches; and it would be absurd in the Exercise of their Business to pique themselves upon Trains and Retinue, and to go to Change with the Equipages of great Lords. But then, as Ambition and Riches dye to shew themselves, it is by their Children they give vent to Both : for this Reason they breed them like the Sons of Princes, and some there are, who purchase Titles for them, and plant upon their Breast the Badge which so much Distinguishes the Nobility from the Plebeians.

Berg. It is Ambition, but a generous, Ambition, to aim at raising one's Fortune, without prejudicing others.

Scip, Seldom or never does Ambition gain its End, without the Damage of some Body.

Berg. We have already faid, We ought not to be Cenforious.

Scip. I don't know, that I have cenfur'd any Body.

Berg. This confirms what I have often heard: A slanderous Backbiter shall ruin ten Families, and

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calumniate twenty good Men; and if any Body reprehends him, his Answer is, He has said nothing. or if he did, it was not fo much, or that he did not mean it for harm, or if he thought any Body could have taken Offence, he would not have faid what he did. Faith, Friend Scipio, He ought to know a great deal, and to tread much upon his Stirrups, who will support a Conversation of two Hours. without touching the Skirts of Detraction; for I find in my felf (as much a Beaft as I am) that in every four Sentences I speak, some malicious biting fort of Words crowd into my Mouth, as Flyes to a Honey pot; for which Reason I cannot help repeating what I said before, that Evil-doing and Evilspeaking we inherit from our first Parents, and suck in with our Mother's Milk. This is plainly feen in an Infant, who is scarce freed from his swadling Bands, but lifts up his Hand, if any Body offends him, as if he wou'd revenge himself; and the first Articulate Word he pronounces is Where to his Nurse, or perhaps his Mother.

Scip. It is true, I own my Fault, and beg you would Pardon it, as I have several of yours: Let us have done with Detraction, and proceed on your Story. You left off at the Magnificence with which

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your Master's Sons went to School.

Berg. Though I take it to be a very difficult Task to forbear Railing, I think to make use of a Remedy, which I have heard a certain great Swearer was wont to practise, who, repenting of his evil Custom, every time that he swore, gave himself a pinch on his Arm, or kist the Ground by way of Penance, that for all this he Swore on). Thus every time I go against the Precept thou hast given me, and the Resolution I have taken, I will bite the Tip of any Tongue, so that it shall put me in Mind

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of my Fault, that I may repeat the fame no more.

Scip. This is such a Remedy, that if thou usest it, as thou sayest thou wilt, I shall expect in a little time thou wilt have no Tongue at all to rail

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Berg, At least I will do my best, and Heaven will affift my Weakness. One Day when my Master's Sons were gone to School, I perceiv'd in the Court-Yard, where I happen'd to be, one of their Books, which by Negligence had been drop'd. I having been taught (you know) to Carry, took up the Book, and went after them, with an Intention not to quit it till I got to the School; it happen'd, according to my Defire, that my young Mastersseeing me coming with the Book in my Mouth, which I hell gently by the Ribons, commanded a Page to take it from me, but I did not suffer him, nor any Body elfe, to touch it, 'till I was got into the School, which caus'd great Laughter among all the Scholars. I came to the eldeft of my Mafters, and very decently deliver'd it into his Hands; after which I fat me down at the School Door, looking earneftly on the Præceptor, who was reading from his Chair to his Scholars. Surely Virtue has fomething in it unaccountably Charming, that, so little capable of it as I was, I shou'd immediately receive a Pleasure, in feeing the Love, Sollicitude and Industry, with which these Holy Fathers and Masters teach their happy Children and Pupils; directing the tender Twigs of their Youth, that they may not warp, or take a wrong Bent in the Road of Virtue, which together with Literature they equally inculeate. I took notice how they reprov'd with Sweetnels, chastis'd with Mercy, incourag'd with Examples, excited with Rewards, and supported with Pur-

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Pru dence: And in a Word, how they painted to em the Horror and Deformity of Vice, and the Beautifulness of Virtue; to the intent that being in Love with the one, and Loathing the other, they might answer the noble Ends for which they were Created.

*Scip. Thou say'st well, Berganza, for I have heard say of these blessed People, that, for the Government of the World, there are in it none so capable; and for Guides and Conductors in the Way to Heaven, sew can match 'em: They are the Mirrors wherein are seen Persect Honesty, Catholick Learning, Consummate Prudence, and Prosound Humility, which is the Basis that supports the whole

Edifice of Beatitude.

Berg. Tis very true; but to return to my Story. My two Masters took a great deal of Pleasure in letting me carry their Books after em, which I did with a very good Will. By this Means I led the Life of a King and better, because twas quiet: the rest of the Scholars began to Play with me, and I familiariz'd my felt in luch a manner they put their Hands in my Mouth, and the little Ones got upon my Back; they threw their Caps and their Hats, which I fetch'd neat and clean to their Hands, with Tokens of great Joy; they made me leap, stand on my hind Feet, and a thousand other apish Tricks: They gave me to eat of every thing they had, and were pleas'd to fee, when they gave me any Nuts, how I open'd em like a Monkey, leaving the Shells and eating the Kernel; There was one, who to make Proof of my Ability, gave me a good Quantity of Sallet in a Handkerchief, which I eat as if I had been a humane Creature; 'twas Winter time, when they fell at Seville Manchets and little Prints of Butter; with these I was so well

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ferv'd, that they fometimes pawn'd or fold their Books, to furnish my Breakfast: In short, I led a School-boy's Life, without Hunger or Irch, which is the best thing that can be said in praise of it; if it were not for these two Concomitants, there would be no such Happiness in the World, as the Life they lead; for Pleasure goes Cheek by Jowl with Virtue, and their Youth is equally spent in Learning and Rejoycing. Of this Happiness I was deprived by a certain Lady I think they call Reason of State, who Precedes and Silences all other Reasons. It happen'd the Praceptorswere of Opinion, that the time their Scholars ought to have employ'd on their Books, was spent in playing the Fool with me; fo they forbad my young Mafter to bring me any more thither. In Obedience to them I was carried home to my antient Post, where their Father forgetting his former Favour of luffering me to be Free Day and Night, confin'd my Neck to the Collar, and my Body to a little nafty Matt, that lay behind the Door. Ah Scipio, 'tis a hard thing to pals from a Happy State to a Miserable! I never was more mortify'd than at that time. It is nothing to be wretched, when one has been so all one's Life. They who are born Poor or Slaves, fuffer their Poverty without Complaining, bear their Chains without Murmuring: They never knew what Riches or Liberty were; Every thing may be made Familiar by Habitude; Custom is a second Nature; hence it is that so many Beggars and Negroes are Fat and Easie: But when ill Fortune, of a sudden and unexpectedly, comes upon the Neck of Prosperity, it is then the most insupportable, and and if it leaves us Life, 'tis only to afflict us the more. 'Twas thro' a like Tryal I was oblig'd to pals. return'd to my former Condition. Instead of those od ment yapping out Latingthat they may be to

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Delicacies with which I was fed, I was forc'd to be content with some Bones an old Blackmore Woman was pleas'd to throw me, and even those were garbl'd by a couple of Roman Cats, who being nimble, and not ty'd as I was, robb'd me of every thing that fell beyond the length of my Chain. Prithee, Brother Scipio, be not uneasie, but let me Philosophize a little upon this Subject; for if I should omit to mention the things which at that time befel me, and which are now fresh in my Memory, I should fancy my History imperfect, and of no use.

Scip. Take heed, Berganza, that this defire of playing the Philosopher, be not a Temptation of the Evil Spirit; for Calumny has no better Cloak to cover its Malice, than to perswade People that Railing is Philosophizing, Reviling, just Reprehension, and the ripping up of others Faults, true Zeal; and yet there is not a Precisian of 'em all, whose Life, if you were to look into't, is not full of Vice and Insolence; take this along with you, and Philosophical Ph

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phize as much as you pleafe.

Berg. You may be fure, Scipio, I shall not be mealy-mouth'd, because I propose to be otherwise; the Case then is this; having nothing to do all the Day long, and Idleness being the Parent of Thoughts, I revolv'd in my Mind some Latin Sentences I had heard, (when I accompany'd my Masser's Sons to the School.) With this I fancy'd my Understanding somewhat meliorated, and when I ruminated thereupon by my self, it seem'd some sort of Consolation to me in my Disgrace; and, as if I could speak, I determin'd to make use of it upon Occasions that offer'd, but in a different manner from certain Pedantick Puppies, who are every Moment yapping out Latin, that they may be taken

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for great Clerks, though they scarce know how to Decline a Noun, or Conjugate a Verb.

Scip. I don't think this altogether so bad as what some others do, who in truth understand the Latin Tongue perfectly well, and yet use it so prophanely, as one may saw, that though they are talking to their Shooemaker or Taylor, they scatter it about as if 'twere so much Water.

Berg. From whence we may infer, that He is as much to blame who talks Latin before those that are Ignorant of it, as he who being Ignorant of it,

rretends to talk it at all.

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Scip. They are equally Ridiculous without doubt. But then there's another thing you are to take notice of, which is, that there are some who are

ne'ertheless Asses for being great Latinists.

Berg. Who doubts it? It is not the Latin Tougue makes People Ingenious; for then we must allow all the ancient Romans would have been so, fince Latin was their Mother Tongue; yet therewere Blockheads among them, you may be sure, whose Latin could not hinder them from being such.

Scip. To know how to be Silent in one's own Tongue, and upon a proper Occasion to Speak in Latin; That's true Discretion, Brother Bergan-

Berg. It is so; for a Man may as well be guilty of a Blockheadism in Latin as in Spanish; and I have seen thick Skull'd Virtuosos, Impertinent Grammarians, and Latinists good for nothing but to talk their Hearers a-Sleep.

Scip. Leave this, and let us hear your Philoso-

phy.

Berg. You have heard it,

Scip. Wherein?

Berg. In

Berg. In having a Fling at the Pedants, who, of all two-legged Animals, are the most troublesome

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Scip. Do you call Scandal, Philosophy? Well Berganza, you may Canonize it as much as you pleale, and give it what fine Name you will; if we continue in this Strain, we shall be true Cynicks, which is a Name that will fit us in all Senses. But prithee be silent, and pursue thy Story.

Berg. How can I pursue it, if I am Silent? Scip, I mean, that thou follow it, without amu-

fing thy felf with these useless Digressions.

Berg. You shall be obey'd. I tell thee then that Fortune not contented with having spoilt my Studies, and depriv'd me of so joyous a Life, to tye me behind a Door, and turn the Liberality of School-Boys into the Niggardline's of a She-Moor, contrived to torment me in those very Inftances which I efteem'd my only Happiness. Remember, Scipio, and be affur'd, Ill Fortune hunts the Unlucky, and finds them out, though they hide themselves in the remotest Corners of the Earth. You must know, this Negra, Forfooth, was in Love with a Blackamore Slave in the Family, who lav in a little Room between the Screet Door, and that behind which I was tv'd; and because they cou'dn't come together in the Daytime, they had stol'n and counterfeited the Ke's, in order to meet by Night. The Woman came down every Night, and stopping my Mouth with a piece of Mear, the went to the Negro, with whom the folac'd herfelf, by means of my Silence, which cost her not a little. I suffer'd these Gifts for some time to stretch my Conscience, fancying that without them my Guts wou'd have shrunk to Fiddle-Strings, and from a Mastiff, I had become a Greyhound; but at length my innate Virtue getting the

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the better of my Appetite, I was refolv'd to do my Duty to my Master, since I receiv'd his Wages and ate his Bread, as not only all Dogs who have Honor and Gratitude ought to do, but likewise all other Servants whatsoever.

Scip. Why, this I will allow to be Philosophy, because 'tis a Truth that consists with Reason and good Sense.

Berg. I'm glad of it; but first I desire you would tell me (if you know) what the Word Philosophy means, for tho' I make use of it, I know not what it is, only I fancy 'tis something very good.

Scip. To be brief then, 'tis a Word compounded of two Greek ones, Philos and Sophia, The one fignifies ove, and the other Wifdom: thus Philosophy fignifies the Love of Wifdom, and Philosopher a Lover of Wifdom.

Berg. You're mighty Learned, Scipio, who the

Devil taught thee Greek?

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Scip, How simple thou art, Berganza, to believe me learned, because I know the signification of two Greek Words; there is not the least Schoolboy ignorant of them; they are taught it in the lowest Forms: Hence it is that there are so many Ignoramus's who sancy themselves great Grecians, because they know the Etymology of some Greek Terms used in Schools.

Berg. I believe as much. I would have such People put into a Press, and the Juice of their Knowledge squeez'd well out, that they may not go about thus deceiving the World with their Greek Tinsel, and Scraps of false Latin, as the

Portuguese cheat the Negroes of Guinea.

Scip. Now, Berganza, you must bite your Tongue, and I must pinch my self, since we're both grown scandalous.

Berg.

Berg. I shall not do't for all that. I remember for this purpose, what an ancient Legislator did. He had made a Law, that no Body shou'd enter Arm'd into any Affembly of the City upon Pain of Death; however one Day he himself unwittingly went into the Senate House with his Sword at his Side; and being put in mind of the Penalty, instantly drew it and stabb'd himself, saying, My self being the first that broke the Law I had made, it is just I pay the Forfeiture I ordain'd. What I did was not making a Law, but a bare Promise, to bite my Tongue when I grew Scandalous; but things do not go Now according to the Rigor of Times past; to Day a Law is made, and to Morrow broken; and perhaps it is necessary it should be so: A Penitent promises this Moment to mend his Life, and the next falls into greater Vices. 'Tis one thing to commend Discipline, and another to practise it. Doing and Saying you know are two Things. Let who will bite his Tongue, for me, I shan't bite mine, nor pretend to Preciseness behind a paultry Matt, where there's no Body to praise, or see my Ver-

Scip. According to this Rule, Berganza, if thou wert a Man, thou'dft be a great Hypocrite; fince thou woud'st do no Action worthy of Praise, but only for the sake of Praise.

Berg. What I shou'd do then, I know nor; but I know very well I shall spare my Tongue at pretent, because I have great occasion for it, having abundance of things yet to tell you.

Scip. Proceed then.

Berg. I shall. Being weary of the dishonest and villar ous Commerce of these two Blacks, and of the Wrong they did our common Master; I resolv'd, like a good Servant, to put an end to it,

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by the best Means I could. The Negra came down every Night, as you have heard, to refresh her self with the Fellow. This she did, trusting that the Bribes she had given me would keep me Mute; for you know, Scipio, Presents can do much.

Scip. Ay, very much; prithee go on.

Berg. I remember when I was a Student, I heard the Præceptor use a Latin Proverb, which they call an Adage, Hibes Bovem in lingua.

Scip. Pox take you and your Latin roo, hast thou so soon forgot what was so lately faid of those who

mix it with their Discourse?

Berg. But it fits this Place, as if 'twere cast in a Mold. You must know the Athenians us'd a fort of Coin (among others) stamp'd with the Figure of an Ox, and when any Judge, through Corruption, sail'd to do his Duty, they were wont to say, Ho had an Ox in his Tongue.

Scip. With what Defign doft thou bring in this

Proverb?

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to it,

Berg, It is to let thee know, that Presents are capable of corrupting the very best of Us; for if what the Negra gave me to eat (above the ordinary allowance) had such an Effect on me as to keep me from Barking, when she descended to her Amoretto, Have not I Reason to say, Presents can do much?

Scip. I have answer'd thee, that they can do much, and were it not for fear of making too long a Digression, I would prove by a thousand Examples, how much they can do; but this I shall referve, till I have an Opportunity to recount the

History of my Life.

Berg. God grant thy De ires, and now hearhow my good Intentions got the better of the wicked. Gifts of the Negra, who descending one very dark

Night

Night to her usual Pastime, I seiz'd her, without Barking, left I should alarm the Family; and not only tore all her Smock, but pull'd out a piece of her Thigh, a Jest which made her keep her Bed in Earnest for above Eight Days after, pretending I know not what Indisposition. The Tenth Day she was well, and return d the next Night to the same Sport; I likewise renew'd the Attack with Mrs. Bitchinton, and the'I did not bite her, scratch'd all her Body as if she had been carded. Our Battles were without beat of Drum; I always came off Conqueror; And the Negra very ill used, and worse satisfy'd. But her Resentments appear'd too plainly upon my Hide, and in my Health; for the depriv'd me of my Allowance of Bones, fo that my own, by little and little, discover'd the Joints of my Back. For all this, tho they debarr'd me from Eating, they could not from Barking. But the Negra, to make an end of me once for all, brought me a Spunge fricaseed in Butter. I perceiv'd the Treachery, and knew that it was worse than eating crooked Pins; for whoever swallows fuch a Morfel, it sticks so in the Stomach, that, like Matrimony, it never leaves them till Death,

Finding it impossible to guard against the Snares of such Enemies (for an inrag'd Woman is the Devil) I resolved to take the first Opportunity of Decamping. One Day I found my self unty'd, and without bidding any Body adieu, walk'd off. In less than a Hundred Paces Fortune threw me upon the † Alguazil, who (I told you at the begin-

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⁺ Alguaril is an Officer in Spain that apprehends Criminals, and attends the Execution of Justice.

ning of my History) was an intimate Friend of my Matter Nicolas Flatnofe. He no fooner faw but knew me, and call'd me by my Name; I knew him too; and went directly to him with my accuftom'd Ceremonies and Careffes He took me by the Neck, and told his two Followers that I was a famous Dog of Affistance belonging to a Friend of his, and that he wou'd carry me Home. They rejoic'd at it, and faid, if I were fuch a Dog I might be nieful to them all. They would have haid hold on me, to have led me, but the Alguazil told 'em there was no occasion, for that he knew I would follow him, I had forgot to tell thee, that the Collar with Steel Points (which I carry'd off when I ran away from the Shepherds) was taken from me by a Gypsie in a Tavern; so that I went without any in Seville; but the Alguazil put me on another, studded all over with Morifco Latton, Now, Scipio, Reflect upon the strange Rotation of my Fortune; Yesterday a Student, and to Day a Bailiff's Follower !

Scip. So goes the World; but you've no Reason in this Case to exclaim against the various Turns of Fortune; as if there were any great Difference between a Butcher's and a Bailiff's Servant. I cannot endure, with any Patience, the Complaints of some People, whose greatest Ambition was to arrive at a Gentleman Usher's Place, and yet are always curling their Fortune; to the end that those who hear em, may think they are fal'n from some great Heighth, to the miserable Condition they

appear in.

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Berg.

Berg. Thou haft Reason; This Alguazil, you must know, held an intimate Friendship with a Scrivener who was always with him. Each of them kept a small Whore, tolerably handsome, but unconscionably impudent, and cunning as the Devil. These two Wenches serv'd for the Net and Baits to Fish with upon dry Land, in the following manner : They dres'd themselves so, that by their Srots you might discover what Cards they were. and within Gun-shot guess em to be Ladies of a Free-Life. They were continually hunting after Strangers, nor was there a Briton in all Seville, but they certainly found him out; and when a fat One fell into their Hands, they gave notice to the Alguazil and Scrivener, to what Tavern they went, After they were Hous'd, the Affault was given, and being found together, were taken up for Debauchees. But they were never carry'd to Prilon, because Foreigners always redeem themselves with their Money. It happen'd, one Day, Colindres the Catchpole's Miftress) had caught a British Gudgeon, of which the instantly advertis'd her Friend, and every thing being concerted beforehand, they had scarce undress'd, when the Aguazil, the Scrivener, two Followers, and I, (quoth the Dog.) came in upon 'em. The Lover was strangely troubl'd, and the Lady Affected to feem fo. The Algunzil exaggerating the Crime, commanded em to put on their Cloaths immediately, unless they would go naked to Prilon, The Briton took on mightily, and the Scrivener pretending Compatition, began to intercede for him; and after much Intrez-

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ty, reduc'd the Penalty to only a Hundred Reals. The Briton ask'd for his Breeches which he had, laid upon a Chair at the Beds-feet. The Breeches neither Did nor Could appear; for as I enter'd into the Chamber, a Savoury smell of Bacon accosting my Nostrils, comforted my very Heart, Following the Scent, I found in one of the Pockets a good flice of Gammon, which that I might the more conveniently Enjoy, I carry'd the Breeches out into the Street, where I manag'd the Bacon to my own mind. When I return'd into the Chamber, I heard the † Briton crying out in his Jargon for his Breeches, wherein were Fifty Crowns of good Gold. The Scrivener imagin'd either Colindres, or the Alguezil's Followers had ftol'n em. The Alguezil thought the same. They call'd em all three aside; but not one of em knew ought of the matter, and all gave themselves to the Devil upon't. I feeing this Hurly Burly, return'd to the Street where I had left the Breeche and would have brought 'em back, for the Mon was of no use to me; but I could not find them; some Body passing by, had the good Fortune to light on 'em, and carry'd them off. The Alguazit feeing the Briton had no Hush-Money, grew bloody mad, and refolv d to get from the Landlady what he could not from the Guest. He bawl'd our for the Woman of the House; she came half drest, and hearing the loud Complaints of the Briton, and feeing Colindres Naked and in Tears, the Alguaril in a Rage, the Scrivener Scolding, and the Followers packing up all they could find in the

⁺ Whether Cervantes means a Native of this Island, or of Britany in France, is uncertain.

Chamber, was not extremely well pleas'd, you may be fure. The Alguazil bad her Dress her felf and follow him to Prison, for keeping an ill House. Now the Confusion increas'd, and the Noise grew Iouder. Signior Alguazil, and Signior Escrivano. (fays mine Hoftels to 'em) Don't think to put your Tricks upon me, for I understand Trap; your Gibbeiff mont pass here; so begone about your Bufiness. you had best; if not, by this Crucifix, I'll throw the House out at Windows. I'll publish at Market Cross the whole Secret of this History. I know Mrs. Colindres well enough, and that you Signior Alguazil are her Counterpane. Don't provoke me to fay more, but return the Gentleman bis Money, and let things remain as they were ; for I am a Woman of Honour and bave a Husband (bleffed be prais'd) who has his Letters Patents of Nobility, with a Perpenan rei de Memore, and leaden Seals banving to it. I five treditably, and follow my Trade without Prejudice to amy Body. I have my Scrall of Affize nail'd up, that all may fee it, with the Price of every thing upon it; therefore, I f y again, Don't provoke me; for by the wd I know how to shake off this Dust. I keep an ill House and be hang'd to ye? My Guefts have the Keys of their own Chambers, and I am no Lynxy to fee thro feven Wats. My Mafters were aftonish'd at this Harangue of the Hostess, and to hear how she read to em the History of their Lives. But they, finding there was no Money, to be had from any Body but her, flood to their Text, and refolve to carry her to Prifon; The cry'd out like a Mad Woman against the Wrong and Injustice the fuffer'd, her Husband being ablent, and fo qualify'd a Gentleman as he was: The Briton roar'd on for the loss of his Breeches, and the Fift; Crowns; the Followers In ore, that if the Money was not found, they

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they would fire the House; the Scrivener commanded them to fearch Colindres Cloaths, suspecting the might have the Money, according to her ulual Practice of vifiting her Customers Pockets : She fet up her Throat, that the Briton was a Drunkard, and that he might Lye in the Account of his Money. In short, every thing was Confusion, Outcrys, Clamour and Oaths: I fell to Barking, that I might not be the only One of the Company that was Silent. Upon the Instant there enter'd into the Chamber a Deputy-Justice, who going his Rounds in that Quarter, was led by the Noise into the midst of 'em. Demanding the Cause of this Disturbance, the Hostess gave it him by Retale. She told who the Nymph Colindres was, and difcover'd her Commerce with the Alguazil, as likewife bir Tricks and ways of Cheating; the deny's 'she ever admitted any suspirious, Woman into he 'House, canoniz'd her self for a Saint, and her Husband for a Man of Quality, and commands her Servant immediately to run to her Trunk and fetch 'his Letters Patents for the Inflice to fee em, telling "him he might know by them, that the Wife of lo honourable a Husband could not do an ill 'thing, and that if the follow'd the Trade of Entertaining Guests, it was because she could do nothing elfe; God knew how much it went against her, and how much she defired a good yearly Estate, that the might live otherwise. The Justice, tired with her Babling and prefuming fo much upon her Nobility: Good Woman (faid he) I am willing to believe your Husband is a Gentleman, provided you own he is a Gentleman Inn-keeper -----'and with a-great deal of Honour (replys the Hostels) 'all Professions are honourable, when they are honourably Exercised; What Family is there in the World.

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· World, but fome Objection may be made to it? What I would have you do (return'd he) is to Drefs your felf, for to Prison you must and shall go. At this News the poor Woman funk down on the Ground, tore her Face, and redoubled het Crys, Notwithstanding this, the Justice, who was a very severe Man, carry'd them all to Prison, that is to lay, the Briton, Colindres, and the Hoffels. I have been fince inform'd, that the Briton loft his Fifty Crowns, befides ten more he was Fin'd in; the Hoftess as much; but Colindres, having Friends at Court, was fet at Liberty without one Farthing Coft : And the very fame Day, on which flie was discharg'd, she caught a Mariner who made full amends for the Briton. Thus thou may'lt fee, Friend Scipio, how many and how great Inconveniencies arose from my Gluttony.

Scip. Rather from the Knavery of your Ma-

fter.

Berg. But liften awhile; for he was guilty of a

ill of Alguarits and Scrivners.

Scip. True; but to Condemn some, is not to Condemn all; for there are a great many very honest fair-dealing Scriviners, faithful, stiendly, and ready to do a kind thing without Damage to any Body. All of 'em do not spin out a Suit, or betray their Clients, or take more than their Just Fees. Nor do all of 'em pry into the Lives and Conversations of their Neighbours, in order to bring 'em to Trouble; nor do they all Consederate with the Judge, that is to say, Stroak my Beard, and I'll Stroak thy Foretop. Nor do all the Alguazils Correspond with Vagabonds and Sharpers; nor keep Whores, as thy Master did, to cheat Folks: There are many, a great many of them, Gentlemen by Birth, and of

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a Generous Disposition; not insolent, nor rash, nor rile, nor mean Spirited, as those who go up and down into Public Houses, measuring the Swords of Foreigners, which if they find a hairs breadth beyond the Mark, they ruin the Owners of them. They do not all let go as easily as lay hold; nor are they all Judges and Advocates too, to serve a mrn.

Berg. My Master aim'd at much higher Things." and took another Course. He set up for a considerable Person, and went upon grand Undertakings : supporting his Valour without Peril of his Person. though at the Charge of his Purfe. One Day he ingag'd fix famous Banditti fingly himself in the Gate of Xeres without any manner of Assistance from me, for my Chops were bound in a Muzzle which he put on a-Days, and took off only at Night. I was amaz'd to fee his Daringness, his Mettle, and his Gallantry; for he pass'd through th Six Swords of his Enemies, as eafily as if they had been Willow Twigs. 'Twas wonderful to fee with what Activity he attack'd em, the Passes he made, the Judgment he parry'd with, the Quickness of his Eye that they might not take him behind, To conclude, to my thinking, as well as in the opinion of all who faw him, he pass'd for a second Rodamonte. Having driven his Enemies from the Gate of Xeres to the marble Pillars of Rodrigo's College, (above a hundred Paces,) he left them, and return'd to gather the Trophies of his Victory, which were three Scabbards, and immediately carry'd 'em to the Governor, who if I re-

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^{*} Swords in Spain, are Measured and Mark'd by Au-

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member right, was Doctor Sarmiento de Valladares, People gaz'd at my Master as he pass'd along the Streets, pointing at him with their Fingers, as who thould fay, Behold the Valiant Man, who fingly durft Encounter the Rlower of all the Andalufian Bullies. The rest of the Day he spent in walking about the Ciry to shew himself; when Night came, we were got into the Street joining to the Pouder Mill. My Mafter, after he had look'd well about him, to fee if any Body observ'd him, popsinto a House, and I after him. There, in a Court-yard, we found the Six Gyants of the Battle, without Cloaks and Swords, and unburron'd down to the Waste. One among them, who might be the Hoft, held'a great Bottle of Wine in one hand, and in the other a large Goblet, which he fill'd to the Brinn, and generously drank to the whole Company. They no sooner perceived my Master, but all ran to him with open Arms. Complements being pass'd, hey drank to him; he pledg'd them round, and would have done as much to as many more wheing naturally of a courteous Temper, and not of a Humour to disoblige any Body for small Matters; no, he was no proud Man, for he would Eat and Drink and Lye with any Body. Now if I were to recount to thee all that happen'd, the Supper they had, the Battles they describ'd, the Robberies they related, the Ladies they boafted of the Praises they gave one another, the absent Bravoes whose Healths they drank, their Feats of Activity and Legerdemain Tricks which they express'd as well by the Motions of their Bodies as their Words, rifing up in the middle of their Supper to put in Practile the Whims that came into their Heads, fencing with their Hands, the exquisite Phrases they made use of, and finally the Shape and Figure of their, Hoft

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Hoft, whom they all respected as their Lord and Father; to repeat all this, I fay, would be going into a Labyrinth, from whence it would be impossible for me to get out. At length I came to understand that the Master of the House, whom they call'd Monipodio, was an Harbourer of Thieves, and a Concealer of Cut-throats, and that the Quarrel I just now mentioned, had been cencerted before hand, with all the Circumstances of retreating and leaving their Scabbards behind, which my Mafter paid them for, down upon the Nail; as likewife the Charges of the Supper, which lafted till almost break of Day. When my Master departed, never was fuch Embracing feen; And to make him amends for the Expence he had been ar in treating them so well, they told him of a Prize to be taken in fuch a Place. It was a certain foreign Bravoe arriv'd in the City, Spick and Span new, and was likely to bear away the Bell from 'em a for Valour, or rather Villany; fo they disco ver'd him out of Envy. My Master took him the next Night naked in his Bed, for if he had been up, I saw by his Countenance, he had not been fo fafely feiz'd. This Capture happening upon the Neck of the Battle, increas'd the Fame of my Master's Valour, who at the same time was more timerous than a Hare, but he supported his Reputation by Treats and Entertainments. Thus all that he got by his Office, and other (unlawful) Ways, was drein'd off by the Chanel of his feign'd Va. lour. I am somewhat long; but have Patience, and liften to a Story I shall tell you, without adding or diminishing one Tittle of the Truth. It happen'd in this manner, two Thieves had stol'n in Antequera a very fine Horse which they brought to Seville; and, to fell him without Danger, made use D 5 of :

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of a Stratugem; which, in my Opinion, was no less Discreet than Crafty. They took Quarters at two different Inns. One of them prefents a Petition to the Justice, shewing 'that Pedro de Lafada ow'd him four hundred Reals (Money lent) as appear'd by a Note fign'd by him, and which he annex'd to the Petition. The Indge order d the Note thould be first provid, and afterwards the Person of the Debfor Arrefted, or his Goods taken in Execution. My Mafter and his Friend the Scrivener, were very Diligent upon this Occasion. The Thief carry'd em to the Inn, where the pretended Debtor lodg'd; who immediately owning the Debt, and representing that he was in no Condition to pay it presently, they feizd the Horle, which my Mafter no fooner fer Eye en, but mark'd for his own (in Cafe he were to be Sold). Some Days afterwards, certain Formalities being past, the Horse was ordered to be Sold, and was delivered for five hundred Reals to third Person, whom my Master employ'd underhand to buy him: The Horfe was worth double the Money; but as the Profit of the Seller confitted in the suddenness of the Sale, he let the first Bidder have him. Thus one Thief recover'd a Debt never due to him, another got a Discharge he had no occasion for, and my Master remain'd in Possession of a Horse, which was more fatal to him than that call'd Sejanus to his * Owners. The Thieves immediately march'd off, and two Days afterwards, my Mafter having alter'd the Furniture, and repaired some other things about the Horse, made his appearance in Sr. Francis's Square, as vain and as proud as a Country-clown in his Holy-day Cloaths. He had a rhonfand Congratulations on his good Bargain, with Affurances that the Horse was as well * Dolabella, Caffins, Anthony, &c.

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worth a hundred and fifty Ducats, as an Egg was worth a * Maravedi. Mean time, he, Riding up and down and Exercifing his Horse, represented his own Tragedy in the Theatre of the foresaid Place; for while he was in these Airs, Curvetting and Wheeling about, came up two Gentlemen of a good Appearance and very well dress'd; Bless me, (crys one of them) that's my Horse Iron-Foot which I was rob'd of some Days ago in Antequera. They who were with him (no less than four Servants) confirm'd, that it was the very Horse their Mafter had loft. Our Cavalier was horridly blew'd; he would have talk'd, but they out-talk'd him. The Owner of the Horse made his Proofs before the Judge, who gave Sentence in his Favour, and Iron-Foot was delivered to his old Mafter. The Cheat was discover'd, together with the Cunning of the Thieves, who, by the Hands of Justice it self, had fold what they had ftol'n. Almost every Body re joiced that my Mafter's Covetousness had burst hi Sack, as the faying is. Nor did his Difgrace stop here; for the same Judge going out that Night with the Warch, (upon Information that there were Thieves in the Suburbs of Sr. John,) As they were croffing the Market-place, they perceiv'd a Man running as fast as he could. It was my Ma-The Judge who faw and knew me, immediately taking me by the Collar, Halloo Towger (fays he) Halloo my Boy, a Thief a Thief! I who was quite tired our with the Villanies of my Mafter, and being willing to do as I was bid, feiz'd on Him without any more ado, fo roughly, that I pull'd him to the Ground; and if they had

^{*} A Maraved is worth about balf a Farthing; a Real Six Pence.

not taken me off, I had fufficiently reveng'd the Wrongs of at least half a Dozen. With much Difficulty they diffengag'd us. The Alguarit's Followers wou'd have knock'd my Brains out, but the Judge forbad them to touch me, having done nothing but what he commanded. I know not what became of this Affair; for without taking leave of any Body. I leap'd into the Fields thro a Hole in the Wall, and before it was Day arriv'd at Mayrena, a Place about four Leagues from Seville. My good Fortune would have it, that there I found a Company of Soldiers, who I heard were going to Embarque at Cartagena. Among 'em were four Ruffians of my Master's Acquaintance; one of 'em was a Drummer, and had been his Follower, and a great Jugler, as most Drummers are. They all knew me and spoke to me, and ask'd tidings of my Master, as if I could have answer'd them. But he that shew'd me most Kindness, was the Drumer, and so I determin'd to take up with him, and o follow him from that Moment, though it were to Italy or Flanders; for, methinks, though the Proverb fays, That a Fool in his own Country is a Fool every where elfe; yet to Travel through various Kingdoms, and communicate with different People, acquires a Knowledge in many Things.

Scip. It is true; I remember I once heard a Master of mine, a very understanding Man, say, that the famous Ulyffes was call'd Wife, only for having travell'd through many Countries, and conversed with different Nations, and therefore I commend the Defign thou hadft of going wherever they car-

ry'd thee.

Berg. This Drummer, you must know, to shew his Tricks with more Advantage, taught me to Dance to the beat of his Drum, and to do other Mon-

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Monkey Pears, which 'twas impossible any other Dog should learn, as you will believe when I tell you. We march'd flow, for there was no Commissary at our Heels. The Captain was a Boy, though a good Gentleman and a strong Christian; his Enfign had been a Page at Court not many Months before; the Serjeant was a fly crafty Fellow; The Company was full of prating Ragamuffians, and committed Infolencies wherever they came, which redounded in Curfes on him that did not deserve 'em. It is the Infelicity of a good Prince to be blam'd by his Subjects, for the Faults of his Subjects: Because some of them are a Plague to others, 'tis all imputed to the Sovereign; though 'ns no more done with his Connivance, than 'tis in his Power to prevent it. War is a real Scourge. and always carrys with it Disorder and Cruelty. To conclude, what with the Ripenels of my own Wit, and the Diligence of him I had chosen for Master, in less than a Fortnight I knew how to Leap for the King of France, and to let it alone for the naughty Landlady. He taught me to Curvet like a Neapolitan Courser, and to wheel about like a Spanish Gennet, with other things, which, if I had not been referv'd in shewing, I should have put People in donbt, whether I was not some Devil in the shape of a Dog. He call'd me by the Name of the Wife Dog: And we no sooner arriv'd at an Inn, but he went about with his Drum, to let People know, that all who were minded to fee the wonderful Performances of the Wife Dog, should repair to such a House, or such an Hospital, at so many Maravedis per Head, more or less, according as the Town was, great or small. With these Invitations, there was no Body in all the Villages, but came and faw me, and all went away

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hew e to other Monfull of Admiration and Satisfaction. My Master Triumph'd in his Gains, and maintain'd fix of his Comrades like Kings, Avarice and Envy frir duo in these Ruffians a defire to steal me, and put 'em upon feeking an Opportunity to execute it. For, to be able to get ones Living by Playing, is a very liquorish Temptation. Hence it is, there are fo many Raree-show Men in Spain, so many Pupper-players, fo many Sellers of Pins and Ballads, whose whole Stock, were it to be fold, would not support em one Day, and yet are never out of public Earing-houses and Taverns all the Year round; which convinces me that the Current of their Debauchery proceeds from some other Spring than that of their Trade. All this fort of People are Vagabonds, Usetels Unprofitable Wretches, Spunges of Wine, meer Corn-Worms,

what's past; proceed, the Night wears.

Berg. Attend then. As it is an easy thing to add what is invented; my Master, seeing how well I imitated a Neapolitan Courser, made for me some Furniture of Gils-Leather, and a little Saddle, which he fitted to my Shoulders, and upon it placed a light Figure of a Man with a finall Lance, and taught me to run directly at a Ring which he held between two Sticks, and, the Day that I was to Run, he publish'd Abroad, that ' such a Day the Wife Doy was to Ride at the Ring, and to perform feveral othernew and never-before-feen Gallantries. All which I Did, that my Mafter might not be a Lyar. Some time after we went to Montilla, 2 Town belonging to the illustrious Marquis de Priego, Lord of the House of Aguilar. They Billeted my Master in an Hospital, because he defired it. After the usual Proclamation, and Fame

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Famehaving likewise before hand carry'd the News of the Abihties and Addresses of the Wife Dog in less than an Hour the whole Court-yard was full of People. My Mafter rejoic'd to fee the Appearance of fo good a Harvest, and shew'd himself that Day Jugler Juglerorum. The first thing I did was Leaping through the Hoop of a Sieve. He conjur'd me with his ord nary Signs; and, when he held down a little Wand he had in his Hand. That was a Signal for Leaping; and when he held it up. Hay down, without ftirring. The first Conjuration Speech he made to me that Day (memorable above the rest of my Life) was, 'Heigh Gavillan, now Leap for that youngold Min thou know'ft, who ' pickles his Beard every Night to change the Colour on't: Or if thou likelt not him, leap for the Honor of Dame Pimpinella de Paphlagonia the new married Marchionets, who talks of nothing but her Quality, and yer was a Chamber maid all her Life. Doft thou not like thefe, m Boy? Leap then for Batchelor Pafillas, who all firms he's a Doctor without having taken any Degree; what's the Matter, old Lazy-bones ? why doft thou not ftir? oh, ho, I understand ye; heigh for the Liquor of Life, the Wine of * Efquivias, famous as that of St. Martin and Ribadavia. With that, down goes his Wand, and up-starts me I. When turning to the People; 'Worthy Gentlemen, (fays he) Do you think it a Trifle for a Dog to do thus? I have taught him as many Tricks as there are Letters in the Chris-cross-row; the least of which one wou'd go thirty Leagues to fee. He ran vault the Wooden Horse; he-can run at the Ring; he knows how to Dance the Sarabrand and Chacoon, better than they who invented 'em,

^{*} Some say the Author was Born there.

64 The Deceitful Marriage, &c.

He drinks ye a Quart of Wine without leaving

a drop, without leaving a drop, Gentlemen! ' Hee'll Hum ye over the whole Gamut, as well as a Parish Clerk; all these things, and as many more, which I omit, your Worships shall see, ' during the stay our Company makes here. And one for another Performance of our Sage One! With that he rais'd the Expectations of his Audience, whom he stil'd noble Senators, and kindled in em a Defire of feeing all I was capable of shewing. Then turning to me, Son Gavillan (quoth he) Let us fee bow gentilely you can undoe all that you bave done, and let it be for the fake of the famous old Witch, that they fay is in this Hofpital. He had scarce utter'd this, when the Matron of the Hospital, who was an old Woman of above threescore and ten, lifted up her Voice, ' Rogue, Rascal, Cheat, Son of a Whore; there's no Witch here; if thou meanest Camacha, she has paid the Penalty of her Sins, and is God knows where. If thou meanest me, thou Buffoon, I neither am, nor ever was a Witch in all my Life; and if I have been suspected for one, I may thank falle Wit-* neffes and a credulous Judge. Every Body knows the Life I lead in Deeds of Penitence, for any Witchcrafts I have been guitty of, but

With that she began to make such an Outcry, and to utter so many bitter Invectives against my Master, that she perfectly dum-founded him. To conclude, she would not by any Means suffer us to go on with our Show. My Master was not much troubled at the Interruption, because he had

for the many other Sins I have committed, for I am a miserable Sinner I own; therefore be gone thou scoundred Drumster, be gone, I say;

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got the Pence in his Pocket, so put the Performance off to another Day; and appointed a Place in another Hospital, to finish what he had begun in that. The People went away cursing the old Woman, adding to the Name of Witch, that of Succubus, she-Devil, old Bearded Bitch, &c. We lay that Night, however, in the Hospital; and the old Woman meeting me alone in an Alley, call'd out to me smiling, Art thou Montiel, my Son? Art thou my Son, Isy? I listed up my Head, and look'd hard at her for some time; which she seeing, came to me with Tears in her Eyes, and casting her Arms about my Neck, had kis'd me, if I would have suffer'd her.

Scip. Thou did'ft well, for 'ris no Pleasure, but

a Torment, to be kiss'd by an old Woman.

Berg. What I am now going to relate, I ought to have mentioned at the beginning of my History; which if I had done, we shou'd have had less Caul to have wonder'd at our present Capacity of speak ing. ' Follow me, my dear Montiel, (crys the old ' Woman) follow me, my Child, that thou may it know my Chamber, and let us Converse together this Night, alone. I will leave the Door open; I have feveral things to tell thee concerning thy Life, and for thy Advantage. I bow'd down my Head in token of Obedience; which confirm'd her I was the very Montiel she look'd for, (as she afterwards told me). I impatiently wish't for Night, to fee where this Mystery would end; and having heard her call'd Sorceres, I expected great Matters from her Conversation. Night came, and in fhort, I went alone to her Chamber, which was obscure, narrow, low, and only illuminated with the winking Light of a small earthen Lamp: Which the old Woman fell to stirring, assoon as I appear d, to make

make it burn, and seared her self on a little Cheft. and I by her. She fell again to embracing me, and I to defending my felf from her Careffes. At length 'I trusted in Heaven (began she) that before these Eyes of mine were clos'd in their last Sleep. I might fee thee again, my dear Son; and fince I have feen thee, let Death come and rid me of this irksom Life! Know, my Child, that in this City, liv'd not long fince the most famous Inchantress that ever was in the World. Her Name was Camacha de Montilla. She was fo fingularly Eminent in her Art, that the Circe's and Medea's fo much spoken of in History, were nothing to her. She congeal'd the Clouds when the pleas'd; and cover'd the Face of the Sun with Darkness; and when she took a Fancy to't, she made the most troubled Sky serene. She transported Peo-ple in an Instant, to the remorest Countrys of the Earth. She marvelously repair'd young Women, who had been careless in preserving their Virginity, She Cover'd Widows in such a Manner, that they might be honeftly Distioneft. She marry'd and unmarry'd any she had a mind to. In December the had fresh Roses growing in her Garden, and in January she reap'd her Corn. As for making Watercreffes grow in a Tray, that was the least thing she could do; As well as showing in a Looking-Glass, or upon the Nail of an Infant, the Dead or the Living. She had the Report of transforming Men into Beafts; and actually made use of a Sexton fix Years in the Shape of an Ass, which is a thing I never could comprehend how the effected; for as to what is related of those Witches of Antiquity, who chang'd Men into Beafts, the Learned Lay, 'twas nothing but the Charms of their wonderful Beauty, with

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with which they fo captivated the Men, and managed em in the fame manner, as if they had been Beafts. But Experience shews it otherwise in thee, my Son; for I know thee to be a Rational Person, though thou art now under the Figure of a Dog. Perhaps 'tis the Effect of the Science they call Tropelia, which causes one thing to be taken for another, Be it as it will, what grieves me, is that neither thy Mother nor I, though we were the Disciples of the famous Camacha, ever could arrive at so much Knowledge as She was Mistress of: Not for want of Wit or Capacity, or Defire (for we had enough of all that and to spare) but, our of the abundance of her Malice, 'the would never teach us the greatest Secrets of her Art, but re-' ferv'd 'em to her felf, that she might always have ' fome Advantage and Superiority over us. Mother, Child, was call'd Montiela, and, next to Camacha, was most celebrated. My Name is Canizares, and if I did not Know so much as the other two, at least I had as good Inclinations as either of them. True it is, the ' Courage thy Mother had, to draw into a Circle a Legion of Devils, and her self in the midst of 'em, was not inferior to that of her Mistress. For my part I was always somewhat timerous, and contented my self with Dealing in the middle Region of the Air; but, be it spoke with due Respect to them both, as for making up of the Ointments we Witches use, I would not have yielded precedence to either of them, or to any other who at this Day follows Our Rules: For thou must know, my Child, that having observ'd, and still observing, that my Life, which flys upon the fleet Wings of Time, is continually drawing to its end; I was minded, entire-' ly

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ly to leave off the wicked Practice of Magick (wherein I was many Years involv'd) and fatisfy'd my felf with the fole Curiofity of being a Witch, which is a most difficult Trade to leave off. Thy Mother found it fo; she abandon'd many of her Vices, did abundance of good Works in this Life, but at last dyed a Witch, The poor Woman dy'd of very Grief at what her Mistress Camacha had done to her out of Envy, because she almost equall'd her in Knowledge, or from some other Pique of Jealousie that I cou'd never sift out. You must know, your Mother, being big with Child, and ready to lye in, invited Camacha to stand Godmother. She likewise serv'd for a Midwife. Thy Mother at last was happily deliver d of two Sons; what does this unlucky Woman do, but when the receiv'd them, shew'd thy Mother that she was deliver'd of two little Dogs; faying withal, "bere has been some base Doings; but however, Sister Montiela, be of good Courage, I am thy Friend, and will conceal this Birth, only take care of thy Health, and depend upon it, thy Difgrace shall be bury d'in Silence it self.

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I was no less surpris d at this strange Accident, than thy Mother. Camacha went her Ways, and carry'd the little Puppies along with her. I remain'd with thy Mother to comfort her, who cou'd not believe what she had seen. At length came the period of Camacha's Life, and in her last Hours she sent for thy Mother, and told her how she had turn'd her Children into Dogs, for a certain Disgust she had taken against her; nevertheless she bid her not be troubled at it, for that the Inchantment would not last always, and that they shou'd return to their former Being, when

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The Deceitful Marriage, &c. 69 when they least thought of it; yet, that this should not happen till they had first seen, with their own Eyes, the accomplishment of this Prophecy,

When some All-pow'rful Hand is sound To raise the Humble from the Ground; When by a sure and sudden Blow, The Losty shall be laid as low; Heav'n will Then, and not before, To your two Sons their Shape restore.

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'Thy Mother took this Prophecy in Writing, and 'I laid it up in my Memory, that I might tell it to one of you, if ever I met with an Opportunity: The thing was difficult; but now I perceive 'Time brings every thing about for those that can have Patience. The only thing I could do, was to call all the Dogs (I faw) by thy Mother's Name ' to try if any would Answer to a Call so different from other Dogs. And this Evening, observing thee to perform fo many Things, and hearing thee call'd the Wife Dog; feeing thee also lift up thy Head to look on me when I call'd thee into the Alley, Ibeliev'd that thou certainly wert one of the unhappy Children of Montiela. I take a very great Pleafure, my dear Child, in letting thee know the History of thy Birth, fince at the ' same time I inform thee of the Means, by which thou may'ft hope to Recover thy former Shape. I could wish it were as easily done, as that of Apuleius's Golden Als, which confifted only in eating a Rose; but thou wilt have greater Difficulties to furmount; for, if thou observest the Prophecy, it depends upon the Actions of another, and not on thy own Diligence. What you are to

do, my Son, is to recommend your felf to God with your whole Heart, and to hope that this Prediction will be fuddenly and prosperously accomplish'd, as I am certain it will, fince the great Camacha has faid it. Both you and your Brother (if he be alive) shall see it fulfill'd to your Heart's desire: What damps my Joy for it. is, that I am too near my End to be an Eyewitness of it. . Many times have I been defirous to ask my Goat what Issue your Adventures would have: but I thought it would be to no purpose to do it, because he never answers directly to " what we demand of him, but always in ambiguous Terms; thus there is no asking this our Lord and Mafter any thing, he mixes so many Lies with one Truth: Besides, by what I have collected from his Answers, he knows nothing Certainly of things to come, but only by Conjecture; yet for all this he fo strongly inchants thole who have once giv'n themselves to him, that notwithstanding all the Shams he imposes on them, they cannot leave him, We sometimes travel a vast Distance to wait on him, where, in a great Field, we meet infinite Numbers of People, Witches, and Wizards. He gives us things to ear that have no Taste, and makes us commit fuch foul and abominable Pranks, that, (as I have a Soul to be fav'd) I am both afraid and asham'd to mention 'em. Some People are of Qpinion that we do not go to these nocturnal Meetings in Person, but only in Fancy, wherein the Devil represents the Images of all those things we afterwards Say we have feen. Others maintain that we really go thither in Body and Soul. For my part, I believe both Opinions to be true, though we do not know when we go thither, either

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ther in the one or the other manner; for the things with which our Imagination is fill'd, are so intenfe, that they are not eafily diftinguished from Realities. The Inquifitors have made Experiments on some of us, and I believe have found what I say to be true : However it be, I confess to thee, we are guilty of horrible Sins; for I know very well; that God is as much offended at Evil Thoughts, as Evil Actions. I abhor the 'Condition I'm in, I would gladly depart from the Evil of my Ways, and have used my best Endeavours towards it; for which purpole I am now in this Hospital, where I look after the Poor, and the Sick; and some of them, when they dye, leave me a small matter for the Care I take in picking the Fleas out of their Cloaths: I Pray fometimes, in Publick; I Murmur often, and in Secret; but it is better to be a Hypocrite than a declar'd Sinner. The Appearances of m present good Works deface the Memory of m past bad Ones, in those that know me; and indeed feign'd Sanctity hurts no Body but the Diffembler. Look thee, Montiel, be Good, as far as thou are able. I advise thee; and if thou must be Wicked, endeavour as much as possible, not to appear fo, I am a Witch I don't deny it, and fo was thy Mother, but our external Looks acquir'd us abundant Credit every where. Three Days before the dyed, we were together in a Valley of the Pyrenean Mountains at one of our Sabbaths, as they call 'em; and yet when the dyed, Tranquility, that if it had not been for some way Mouths she made just a quarter of an Hour before she expir'd, one would have thought the had been lying in a Bed of Roses. She carry'd in her Heart the Memory

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The Deceitful Marriage, &c. mory of her two Sons, and declar'd, though in the Arricle of Death, that the wou'd never forgive Camacha; lo conftant and unshaken was her Resolution. I clos'd her Eyes, and attended her to the Grave, where I left her for ever; though 'I am not without hopes of feeing her again, before I Dye; for I have been told by People of the Place, that the has been feen to walk in Church-'Yards and Cross-Ways in different Shapes; perhaps I may sometime or other find her there, which if I do, I will ask her whether she would have me perform any thing for the Quiet of her Conscience. AR AD ' You may well believe, my dearest Scipio, that I was terribly frighten'd at the Relation of all this, Every Word the Old Woman faid, concerning the Person she call'd my Mother, was a Lance that went to my very Heart. I had much ado to forbear tearing her to pieces: I only declin'd it, that he might not dye in that miserable Condition. At length she told me, 'she had Thoughts of anointing her felf that Night, in order to go to one of her accustom'd Meetings, and when she was there the wou'd inform herielf from her Lord concerning my Deftiny. If I cou'd have spoke, I wou'd have ask'd her what Oyntments those were the made use of: It seems the knew my mind, for the answer'd my Defire as if I had express'd it, . This Oyntment (faid she) is compounded of the ' Juice of several Plants extremely cold, and not as the vulgar believe, of the Blood of Children that we Strangle. Here, perhaps, thou may'ft desire to know what Pleafure or Advantage the Devil can take in caufing us to Murther young Children; fince he knows, that being Baptiz'd and without NEW TIGHT Sin, they godirectly to Heaven; besideswhich, he receives.

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ceives an additional Terment for every Christian Soul that escapes him. To this I can make no other Answer, but, as the Proverb says, Such a One puts out both his Eyes, that his Enemy may lofe one. Add to this, the Grief the Parents suffer for the loss of their Children, which is the great-'est that can be imagin'd, and causes them sometimes to Murmur against God; but what imports him more, is to keep us constantly employ'd in Acts of Cruelty and Barbarity. The Divine Power fuffers us to commit these horrible Murders for the Sins of Mankind, Without his Permission, I know by Experience, the Devil cannot hurt a Worm or a Pismire; and this is so true, that once when I defir'd him to deftroy a Vineyard, belonging to an Enemy of mine, he answer'd, He could not touch a Leaf of it, because God would not fuffer it. By this thou may it know, when thou com'st to be a Man, that all the Misfortunes which befall Nations, Kingdoms, Cities, and People, fuddain Deaths, Shipwrecks, Contagions, Famine: In short, all Evils that may be call'd Punishments, come from the Hand of the most High, and from his permitting Will; as the Evils which are call'd Crimes, proceed only from our selves. God is Sinless, from whence it folthat we our felves are the Authors of Sin, in Thought, in Word, and in Deed. Thou wilt perhaps ask (Son Montiel) (if peradventure thou understandest me,) Who has made me a Theologist? or wilt say within thy self, Deuce take her for an old Whore, why does she not repent, since she knows so much, and return to God, who is more ready to pardon Sins, than to permit em. To this I answer, as if thou had'ft asked me, That the Habit of Vice turns into Nature; and the Custom of being a Witch

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Witch, converts into Flesh and Blood. For it being a Sin that confifts in fenfual and carnal De-Iights, it deadens and stupefies the Understanding, and dazles the Soul, fo that 'tis incapable of performing its Office; nor can it, whilst it con-tinues in this State of Inactivity, Weakness, and * Relaxation, raise it self up to the Consideration of one good Thought. From whence proceeds fo great a Forgetfulness of it self, that it no more remembers the Terrors God threatens it with, or the Glories with which he invites it. is no longer Miftress of the Body, when once this Habit is fettl'd; The Flesh drags it wherever it pleases; and therefore it is, that of all Sins. Pleasure is the most Fatal; for which Reason the Devil makes choice of it to draw us to himfelf, and entertains us accordingly, that he may be fure of us. I am one of these fort of Souls. I fee and approve of the narrow Way that leads to Happiness; but my Will being fetter'd with fenfual Delights, I purfue the broad One, leading to Destruction. But to return to the Subject of the Cyntments; I tell thee they are so cold, they deprive us of all our Sences when we apply 'em; So that we remain stark naked, stretch'd out upon the Ground, and Then it is they fay, we Ad in Fancy, what to our thinking we really perform. At other times, after we have no inted our felves, to our Apprehension our Form is change, and being turn'd into Cocks, Owls, Crows, or the like, we go to the Place where our Mafter expects us. There we recover our former Shape, and enjoy those Pleasures which I shall forbear to mention; they being fuch as Memory would be scandaliz'd to recollect, or the Tongu to rehearle. Yet for all this, I am a Wirch, and

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cover my Enormous Crimes with the Cloak of Hypocrify. True it is, if some People Esteem and Honor me as a good Woman, there's no want of others who tell me within a Fingers breadth of my Ear, how that once upon a time, the Executioner (for want of a Bribe) exercis'd his full Power upon my Shoulders: But that's past, and all things pass: Memory loses it felf: Life returns no more: Tongues grow tired: and new Adventures cause the old Ones to be forgot; 'Iam an Hospitler, I give a tolerable Colour to my Conduct, have a good time on't with my Oyntments, and am not fo old but I may live a 'Year longer; though being o'th' wrong Side of Threescore and Ten, I cannot Fast, because of my Age; nor Pray, because of a Giddyness in my Head; nor go in Pilgrimage, because of the Weakness of my Legs; nor give Alms, because 'I am Poor; nor think of any thing that's Good, because I love Evil. And fince I cannot think of Good, it follows that I do none; for Thought precedes Action. Notwithstanding all this, sure I am, that God is good and merciful, and knows how to dispose of me. But enough of this; let us break off a Conversation that really afflicts me. Come hither, Son, and thou shalt see me noint my felf; for, all Sorrows are good with Bread-- a fat Evil is better than a lean One--Take hold of a good Day-Make Hay while the Sun shines -- While we Laugh, we do not Weep --I mean, that though the Pleasures of the Devil are Specious and False, yet they seem agreeable to us: and there is much greater Delight in Fancy, than in Fruition; though in true Pleasure, it ought to be otherwise.

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After this long Harangue, she got up, and taking her Lamp, went into another Room, less than the former; I follow'd her, diftracted with a thousand Thoughts, and amaz'd at what I had heard, and what I expected to fee. Canizares hung up the Lamp against the Wall, pull'd off her Headcloaths. and with great hafte ftripp'd her self to her Smock. Then taking a Glass-pot out of a Corner, and muttering fomething horrible between her Teeth, 'nointed her felf from the Soles of her Feet to the Crown of her Head. While she was doing this she warn'd me, that whether her Body remain'd in the Chamber without any Sence, or whether it disappear'd, I shou'd not be afraid, nor cease to expect her there till the Morning; for that I should be inform'd of what was to befall me before I was to return to my human Shape. I promis'd, with a low Reverence, to obey her. With that she made an end of Dawbing, and stretch'd her felf on the Floor as if the were dead. I put my Mouth close to hers, and found she had not the least Breath. I confess I was terribly frighted to see my self thut up in that little Room, with fuch a Figure before me, which I'll describe to thee as well as I can. She was above Seven Foot long; a perfect Skeleton of Bones, cover'd with a black Hairy Hyde; her Belly, like wet Leather, Swagg'd over her private Parts and hung half way down her Thighs; her Dugs feem'd like the two dry'd Udders of an old Cow; her Lips black; her Teeth fet; Nose hook'd and broadish; her Eyes starting out; her Hair hanging frightfully; her Cheeks fuck'd in; her Neck extremely long and scraggy, and her Stomach funk away: In short, she was all over hombly Deform'd and Devil-like. I look'd stedfastly on her for some time. Fear soon took intit

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Possession of me, considering the hideous Aspect of her Body, and the worse Employment of her Soul. I would have bit her, to try if she had any Sense, but could not find the least Place all over her Body which did not strike me with Horror and Nauseousness. At last growing bolder, I took her by one heel, and drag'd her out into the Court-yard : but for all this, the gave no Signs of Feeling. There, feeing my felf at large, and looking up to Heav'n, my Fear was so far lessen'd, that I had the Courage to wait till Day, and fee where this horrible Scene would end. In the mean time I made a thousand Reflections, both upon the deplorable Condition of this miserable Creature, and upon the Good and Evil Things she had spoken. Who has made this old Woman fo Wife and fo Wicked? faid I to my felf; Who has Instructed her in the Diffe rence between Evils committed and Evils inflicted How comes she to understand and to talk so pertinently of God and of the Devil? Whence is it so much Sinfulness is joyn'd with so little Ignorance? In such Considerations the Night pass'd; and Day appearing, found us both in the middle of the Court-yard; She stretch'd out, and motionless, and I sitting by without once taking my Eyes off her. People of the Hospital ran to this Spectacle, Alas! (cry'd fome) the bleffed Canizares is dead ! fee how Penitence has disfigur'd ber! Others more confiderate, felt her Pulse, and finding she had one, concluded she was not dead, but in a holy Trance or Rapture. Some there were, who went directly to the Point. This old Whore (said they) must certainly be a Witch, and has been nointing her self; for Saints are never in such indecent, such scandalous Transports; besides, among those that knew her, she has had more the Report of a Witch than a Saint. Other

Others more curious, apply'd Pins, and run them up to the Head in her Flesh; and yet for all this they could not wake her; nor did fhe begin to ftir till Seven in the Morning; when feeling her felf prick'd with the Pins, and bit by me, and all over bruifed with dragging from her Chamber, and in presence of so many People that were about her, she was ftrangely surpriz'd and confounded, you may well think. She presently imagin'd, I had been the Author of her Difgrace, and accordingly flew upon me like a Fury, and taking me by the Throat with both her Hands, did all flie could to strangle Crying out, Vill in! Ingrate! Ignorant! and Malicious! is this the Reward of the good Services I did thy Mother, and those I intended to do for thee? I feeing my Life in Danger between the Talons of so fierce a Harpy, shook her off, and at the same time fastning on the long Skirts of Skin, that hung from her Belly I dragg'd her about the Yard. She ryed out to deliver her from the Teeth of the Evil Spirit! Upon this, the Standers-by believing I must be some of those Evil Spirits who take a Pleasure in tormenting the Saints, Some ran for Holy Water; Some Croft themselves a thousand times over without daring to come near me; Others cryed out for an Exorcift; the old Woman grunted, I growled; never was feen fo much Confusion and Disorder. My Master came in upon the Noise, and hearing I was a Devil, was at his Wits end. Others, who Jaugh'd at Exorcisms, had Recourse to two or three good Cudgels, with which they began to Conjure my Loins after a very disagreeable Manner.I did nor like this Sport at all; for they knock'd as loud against my Ribs as if they thought I had been Deaf. Upon this, I quitted the old Woman, and made but two Leaps on't into the Street, and in a

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few more was got out of Town, with an infinite Number of Boys at my Heels, crying out, The Wije Dog is run mad; others faid, he is no Dog, but a Devil in the Shape of a Dog. Thus I ran the Gauntlope through the Town, followed by a World of People, who verily believ'd I was the Devil, aswell upon Account of what they had feen me perform, as what they had heard the old Woman fay, when the waked from her Dream. My Flight was fo very quick, they thought I had Vanish'd, and must necessarily be a Spirit. In less than fix Hours, I travell'd more than twelve Leagues, and being got to the Frontiers of Granada, I met with a Company of Gypfies who were together in a Field. There I rested a little, for some of 'em knew me to be the Wife Dog, and receiv'd me with no small They hid me in a Cavern, left I should ef cape from them, or be found, in case I were pursu'd They intended (by what I afterwards understood) to make the fame Advantages of me, as my Mafter the Drummer had done. Twenty Days I tarry'd with them, in which time I learn'd a great many of their Practices, which for their fingularity deferve to be known.

Scip. Before thou goest any further, Berganza, It is sit we stop a little, as to what the Witch told thee, and examine if this Story thou givest Credit to, can possibly be true. Lookee, Berganza, 'twou'd be a great Folly to believe Camacha chang'd Men into Beasts, or that a Sexton in the Form of an Ass, shou'd serve her so many Years, as she said he did. All these things, and others of the like Nature, are meer Illusions, Impositions and Juggles of the Devil; and though we now seem to have some Understanding and Reason, because we talk (being in sact Dogs, or in the shape of such) We have already

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faid.

The Deceitful Marriage, &c. 80 faid, 'tis a miraculous Thing and never before Wou'dft thou be more clearly fatisfy'd of this? fider in how many Idle Things and abfurd Parri culars Camacha faid our Restoration confish then what may feem to thee to be a Prophecy nothing but a Fable, an Old Woman's Tale, Like the Story of the Headless Horse or the Divineing Wand fit to pals away the long Winter Evenings by the Fire Side. If twere any thing elfe, 'twou' been accomplish'd e'er now, unless her W to be taken in an Allegorical Sence, as I th call it, which Sence, though different from teral, yet is not contrary to it; Thus, fay, we shall return to our antient E Shall see the Lofty laid low, and the May imply, that we shall recover we shall see those who were Fortune's Wheel, fuddenly and despis'd by such as be And agen, when we shall seg Hours ago had no part up a Number, and cause of their Lowne that pitch we cannot Now if the Prophecy confine it often enough, and do fe which I am convinc'd, Camach be taken in an Allegorical Sense. Remedy confift in taking it Literal many times been Eve-witneffel Words foretell, yet still continue in Form; For what elfe can they mean, but at Nine-pins, where those that were up, aredenly knock'd down, and those that were down, as foon put up? So that Camacha was an Impostor, Canizares a Cheat, and Montiela Mad, Malicious and

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e Deceitful Marriage, &c. 81 us, with Respect be it spoken, if she worker or rather thine, for I will not own

Thou art in the Right, Friend Scipio. It art Wiser than I took thee to be. By what if said, I am apt to think, all we have hisone, and are now doing, is a Dream, and are really Dogs. But let us not however see of the Benefit of Discoursing, so offibly do it; and therefore be not not tell thee what happen'd to me who hid me in the Cave.

ther hear that Story; than can'ft make to comfort me y an Original as that of

Gypfies, was to ob Cheats, and Rob actife, as well Men Clouts to their esthey fwarm now one anoir Traffic consteal; The Owreclaim them, the t that Diffance. To at, and to his Succeshee than to the King. r-Name of Maldonado. from that noble Family. age, belonging to a Knight in Love with a Gypfie-Woman, grant his Suit, unless he wou'd turn oypne and Marry her. The Page consented, and made himself so acceptable to the rest of the Gypfies, that they chose him for their Ruler, and swore E 5 Al-

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faid, 'ris a miraculous Thing and never before feen, Wou'dft thou be more clearly fatisfy'd of this? Confider in how many Idle Things and abfurd Particulars Camacha faid our Restoration confisted, and then what may feem to thee to be a Prophecy, is nothing but a Fable, an Old Woman's Tale, Like the Story of the Headiess Horse or the Divineing Wand. fit to pass away the long Winter Evenings by the Fire Side. If 'twere any thing elfe, 'twou'd have been accomplish'd e'er now, unless her Words are to be taken in an Allegorical Sence, as I think they call it, which Sence, though different from the Literal, yet is not contrary to it; Thus, therefore to fay, we shall return to our antient Form, when we Shall fee the Lofty laid low, and the Humble rais'd. May imply, that we shall recover our Form, when, we shall see those who were Yesterday at the top Fortune's Wheel, suddenly brought under it, and despis'd by such as before honour'd 'em; And agen, when we shall see others, who but sew Hours ago had no part in the World but to fill up a Number, and were scatce perceived because of their Lowness, on a sudden rais'd to that pitch we cannot see them for their Height. Now if the Prophecy confifts in this, we have feen it often enough, and do fee it every Day; by which I am convinc'd, Camacha's Verses are not to be taken in an Allegorical Sense. Neither does our Remedy confift in taking it Literally, fince we have many times been Eye - witnesses of what the Words foretell, yet still continue in our Canine Form; For what else can they mean, but a Game at Nine-pins, where those that were up, are suddenly knock'd down, and those that were down, as foon put up? So that Camacha was an Impostor, Canizares a Cheat, and Montiela Mad, Malicious and

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and Villanous, with Respect be it spoken, if she was our Mother or rather thine, for I will not own her.

Berg. Thou art in the Right, Friend Scipio. I find thou art Wifer than I took thee to be. By what thou hast said, I am apt to think, all we have hitherto done, and are now doing, is a Dream, and that we are really Dogs. But let us not however fail to make use of the Benefit of Discoursing, fo long as we can possibly do it; and therefore be not uneafy to hear me tell thee what happen'd to me with the Gypfies, who hid me in the Cave.

Scip. I had much rather hear that Story; than any Reflections thou can'ft make to comfort me or thy felf for fo unworthy an Original as that of

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Berg. What I did with the Gypties, was to ob serve their many Wickednesses, Cheats, and Robberies which they constantly practife, as well Men as Women, from their swadling Clouts to their Graves. Seeft thou in what Multitudes they fwarm all over Spain? Be affur'd, they all know one another, and keep Correspondence. Their Traffic confifts in Bartering the Things they Steal; The Owners whereof can never possibly reclaim them, the things are transported and sold at that Distance. To a certain Person they call Count, and to his Succesfors, they pay more Obedience than to the King. These Counts bear the Sur-Name of Maldonado, not that they are deriv'd from that noble Family, but because a certain Page, belonging to a Knight of that Name, fell in Love with a Gypfie-Woman, who refus'd to grant his Suit, unless he wou'd turn Gypfie and Marry her. The Page confented, and made himself so acceptable to the rest of the Gypfies, that they chose him for their Ruler, and swore Al-

Allegiance to him. Those that succeeded him, are, as I faid before, call'd by the same Name, and bear the same Title; the same Oaths are taken; and the Gypfies wherever they are, fend to him, in token of Vaffalage, the best and most valuable part of their Prizes. To give some Colour to their Idleness, they employ themselves in working Things in Iron: making Instruments with which they facilitate their Robberies. Thus you may continually see 'em with Pincers, Augurs, Hammers, and Implements of that furt to fell about the Streets. All their Women are Midwives, and in that particular excell ours: for they are deliver'd without any Charge They immediately wash their Chilor Affiftance. dren in cold Water. From their Birth to their Death, they accustom themselves to endure the Rigor and Inclemency of the Air. By this Means they become Robust and Hardy; Active in Vaulting, Running, Dancing, Leaping, and able to bear any Inconvenience. They never Marry but among themselves, that their wicked Customs may not be divulged. They are very observant of the Respect due to their Husbands, and few of their Women transgress the Bounds of conjugal Duty, with any Person, not of their Tribe, When they ask an Alms, they rather draw it from ye by their Invention and Buffoonry, than by their Devotion; and because no Body will trust 'em, they Serve no Body, but give themselves up to Idleness. And though I've often been o'th' infide of a Church, yet to the best of my Remembrance, I seldom or never saw a Gypfie communicating at the Foot of an Altar. Their Thoughts are conftantly buly'd, how to Cheat this Man or Rob that. Whenever they meet, they compare Notes, and Discourse upon the various Methods and Stratagems they use: This they

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do for their mutual Edification. One Day a Gyphe-Man related in my hearing, a Trick he had put upon a Countryman. 'Twas this; The Gypfie had an Ass with a Bob-tail, into which he wove a good Quantity of Hair so Artfully, it seem'd Natural. He leads him to Market, fells him to a Pealant for Six Ducats, and having receiv'd the Mony, tells him, that if he were minded to buy another As as good as that, he would fell it him much cheaper. The Country-man bade him fetch n, and he wou'd in the mean time go home with that he had bought. The Country-man went his ways, and the Gypfie, following at a distance, found Means to steal the very As he had sold him. He immediately pluck'd off his counterfeit Tail, and changing his pack Saddle and his Halter, had the Impudence to go and look for the Country-man, and to fell him his Af once again. He found him before he miss'd his Als, and after a few Words, the fellow agreed to buy him. Being oblig'd to go to his Inn for Money, he finds an Ass less than his Reck'ning; and violently suspecting the Gypsie had stol'n him, refus'd to pay the Money. The Gypfie referr'd himself to Witnesses; and produced those who had taken the Duty for the Sale of the first Ass. They swore the Gypsie had fold the Country-man an Ass with a long Tail; and very different from the Ass in Question. An alguazil was all the while present, and defended the Gypfie's Cause so effectually, that the Countryman was forc'd to pay twice for the same Beast. Many other Larcenies they related, all or most of em concerning Cattle, wherein they are the greatest Proficients, and exercise themselves the most. In fhort they are an Evil Generation; and though divers and fundry Magistrates, no less Prudent than Severe, have endeavoured to correct 'em, they are

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weeks, burnor liking their Character, left them at Granada without faying a Word,

I enter'd into the Garden of a * Morifco, who took me in with a very good Will, and I remain'd with a better; fancying he intended me for nothing but to keep this Garden; an Office, I thought lets troublefome than that of keeping a Flock of Sheep, There being no Dispute about Wages, 'twas an eafy thing for him to find a Servant, and for me a Mafter, I continu'd with him above a Month, not for the Pleasure I took in the Life I led, but for the fake of knowing the Life my Mafter led, and con-Tegnently all the other Moors in Spain, Ah Scipio! how many and what Things cou'd I tell thee of bese Moorish Rascals, but that I fear I shou'd not weidone in a Fortnight, nor in two Months, if I were to give it at full length; bur something I will rell thee; therefore prepare to hear in general what I observ'd in particular of these Good People. As many of 'em as there are in the Kingdom, it wou'd be a Miracle to find one who believes directly in the facred Christian Law. All their Thoughts are beht mpon heaping Wealth, and to keep it; for which purpose they Work hard, and ear little. When the Real (the Rhine) comes into their Powerithey condemn, it, though Innocent, to perpetual Imprisonment and eternal Darkness. So that, always gerting never spending) sliey lay up the vaftest Quantities of Money throughout Spain. WThey are the Kingdom's other Lecouies they related, all or most of

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^{*} Mortifices were the Race of Moors in Spain, most whereof were counterfest Christians, and conspir'd to bring in the Moors agen; for which Reason they were all expelled by Philip III.

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Moths, her Magpyes, her Wheefels, her Box with a flit in't, her Counter-Till; they catch every thing, hide every thing, fwallow every thing: Confider the Prejudice they do the Nation! They are many in Number, and every Day scraping and hoarding more or less; An Ague destroys Life, as well as the footted Fever. Their Numbers are continually growing and their Means augmenting and multiplying, ad Infinitum. There is no Chaftity among the Men: nor do any of 'em; either Men or Women, enter into Religious Orders . They all Marry, and all Multiply, for Sobriety increases the Causes of Generation. They are not confum'd by War, nor overwrought with Labour. They Rob us with Security, and grow rich by retailing to us the Fruits of our own Inheritance. They keep no Servants, being all such themselves; nor are they at any Expence in Schooling their Children; fince they Study no other Science but that of cheating us. Of the Twelve Sons of Jacob, who (I have heard fay) ener'd into Ægypt, there went out with Mofes, when he deliver'd 'em from their Captivity, Six hundred thousand Men, befides Women and Children. From whence we may infer, how these will Multiply, being without Comparison much greater in Numtinis I discovered

Scip. A Remedy has been fought for all these Mischiess thou hast describ'd; (though I know thou hast omitted more and greater than thou hast mention'd). Hitherto indeed, no proper Means of Redress has been hit upon; but there are Men of great Prudence and Zeal at the Helm of Affairs; who considering the Cries of Spain, and how she harbours in her Bosom so many Vipers as these Monifors, will (by the help of God) find a certain, seedy, and effectual Cure for these Grievances.

Berg:

Berg. My Master, like all the rest of his Tribe. was coverous beyond Expression. He fed me with miller Bread and Scraps of boil'd Mear, his Ordinary Commons: However I was content, because the Life I led was Quiet; and beside, I did not design to grow eld in his Company. His Garden was an agreeable pleafant Place, where all forts of People had the liberty of Walking, and at all Hours too. I observ'd every Morning by Dawnof Day, thereappear'd at the Foot of one of the largest Pomegranat-Trees in the Garden, a young Man, who feem'd to be a Student. He was habited in Freeze, which had once been black. He busy'd himself in Writing in a little stitch'd Book, and from time to time knock'd his Forehead with his Hands, stamp't with his Feet, bit his Nails, bow'd his Head to the Earth. and of a sudden rais'd it up to Heaven. At other nes he was so profoundly taken up with Thought, ne moy'd neither Hand nor Foot, nor his very Eye-Lashes; so intense was his Imagination. One Day I drew near him without being perceiv'd, and heard him muttering some Words between his Teeth. A Moment after, he burft into a loud Exclamation, By G ... d, the best Stanza I ever made all the Days of my Life! Then fell to Writing it haftily down in his Book. By this I discover'd two things, First, That he was a Poet; and Secondly. That he was extremely well fatisfy'd with the Verses he was just deliver'd of. I fawn'd on him (as my manner was) to assure him of my Gentleness. I laid me down at his Feet, and with this Security he pursued his Studies, and returned to his Transports, to scratching his Pate, and writing down his Conceits. Upon the Neck of this, enters the Garden another young Fellow, very well dress'd, with Papers in his Hand, wherein he read

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by fits, as if he was getting fomething by Heart: Coming up to the former, he ask'd him, If he had finish'd the first Act? I have this Moment done is, (Answer'd the Poet) the finest that can be imagin'd! As how, pray? (said the second) Thus, (reply'd the first) Enter his Holyness the Pope in his Pontificalibus. with Twelve Cardinals all dress'd in Purple; because you must know when the Action, here represented, happen'd, it was at a time that the Cardinals are uf'd not to be cloath'd in Red, but Purple, the Time of the Mutatio Caparum; and therefore by all Means, in order to preserve Propriety, it is convenient these Cardinals should be dress'd in Purple. This Particular will do me more Honour than you're aware of, for the Critics will fee, that I not only know how to make Verses, but that I have read the Roman Ceremoniale. Besides, This is a Point that imports the Fable of my Play mightily, which must always be well observed, or else we should commit a thousand Impertinencies and Adsurdities but I could not possibly Err in it, because I have (between Friends) confulted the Records of the Ceremony-Office, purely to fettle their Eminence's Habits. But where (reply'd the other) wou'd you have the Wardrobe-keeper find Habits for a Dozen Cardinals? If they cut me out one, (faid the Poet) I wou'd as soon fly as let'em have my Play. 'S Death, Sir. must so great an Applause as this be lost? Get'em they shall, though they go to Rome for them. Must the Publick, to Satisfie the Avarice of a few Paltry Players, be deprived of the most Pompous, the most Brilliant Spectacle that ever was; for in short, can any thing be imagin'd more Noble, more Worthy of a Dramatic Poem, than to introduce upon the Stage a Sovereign Pontiff, attended by Twelve grave Cardinals, and other Ministers and Officers of his Retinue, who must necessarily follow bim?

By

By this time I was fully convinc'd, one was a Poet, and t'other a Player. The Comedian advised the Poet to leave out some of his Cardinals, if he wou'd not make the Play impracticable. To which the Poet reply'd, They ought to thank him be had not brought in the whole Conclave, which he was about to have done to follow the History the closer; and that if he wav'd his first Intention, twas purely by a Poetica Licentia, which those of the Trade wou'd for-The Player laugh'd, and left him in his Occupation to follow his own, which was to fludy a new Part he had in his Hand. I dare fay, you think the Poet was mighty Chagrin upon this. Not at all; He fell to composing more Verses, as if nothing had happen'd. After which, with great Tranquility and Leisure, he drew out of his Pocket some Pieces of broken Bread, and about twenty dry d Railins, which I thought he counted, and yet I am in doubt whether there were fo many no; for they were accompany'd with some Crumbs Bread. He blew 'em and garbled 'em, and eat the Raisins one by one, Fruit, Srick and all; for I did not fee him throw away any thing; he eke'd em out with Bits of Bread, which being discolour'd with the Dirt of his Pocker, feem'd Mouldy, and were fo very hard-condition'd, that tho' he endeavour'd, by much chewing, to foften 'em, 'twas impossible to move em. All which redounded to my Profit; for at last, he threw em to me. Behold, (cry'd I to my felf,) what Nectar, what Ambrofia, this Poet gives me; fuch as they fay the Gods and their Apollo live upon in Heaven!

By this thou feeft, Scipio, that the Trade of a Poet is none of the beft, with reference to Eafe, and the Conveniences of Life. Their Mifery is great, generally speaking, but mine was still greater, that

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oblig'd me to eat the refuse of one of the Poorest. What a Source for Reflection is this, if it were permitted us to make any! Men are never fo unhappy, but they find some more unhappy than themselves. So long as he was composing his Play, he never fail'd to come to the Garden, nor did I ever fail of Crumbs, for he dispens'd 'em liberally to me; then we used to go to the Fountain; where, I upon my Belly, and he, on his Knees, with his Earthen Cup, we fatisfy'd our Thirst like Princes. But the Poer fail'd me, and I grew almost famish'd; so that Irefolv'd to leave the Moor, and go into the City to feek my Fortune. I had not gone four Steps into the first Street, but met my Poet coming out of the famous Hospital of St. Ferom. He no sooner saw but came to me with open Arms, and I ran directly to him, with new Demondrations of Joy to see him. He instantly drew out of his Pocket some pieces of Bread, softer than those he brought to the Garden, and put 'em into my Mouth without trying em himself. I follow'd him, with a Resolution to make him my Master, if he pleas'd; fancying that with the Superfluities of his little Castle, I might Victual my Camp: for there is not a larger or better Purse than that of Charity, whose liberal Hands are never Poor; Contrary to the Proverb, which says, a Hard Man gives more than a Naked One, as if the Hard and the Covetous gave any thing, to what the liberal naked Man does, who at least gives his good Will, if he has nothing else to bestow. By Degrees we came to the House of a Director to a Company of Comedians, into whose Hands the Poet had put one of his Pieces. The whole Company affembled to hear his Play read. And by the middle of the first Act, they all Filed off one after another, and left

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left only the Director, the Poet, and my felf, who ferved for Audience. Twas fuch an execrable Play, that, as little as I understood of Poetry, I thought Satan himself had compos'd it for the utter Ruin and Perdition of this same Poet, who now walk'd up and down by himself swallowing his Spittle; and 'twas no Wonder his presaging Mind told him inwardly the Difgrace that threaten'd him. For some time afterwards the Players re-enter'd, a. bove a Dozen of 'em. Without a Word speaking, they laid hold of my Poet; and if it had not been for the Master who interceded in his Behalf, they had undoubtedly toss'd him in a Blanket. At the Accident, I was thunderstruck, the Director disgusted, the Comedians merry, and the Poet sad. With great Parience, though with a wry Face, he took his Comedy, and putting it into his Bosom. went murmuring out. This it is to cast Pearls before wine, and so left them with all the Coolness and emper ich World. I, out of pure Shame, neither could nor would follow him, but ftay'd with the Players, who omitted nothing to retain me, well foreseeing I should be serviceable to them. In less than a Month I became a great Farce-Actor of Mute Parts, by which I not only amus'd the Ignorant, during the Intervals of the Acts, but I reduced to Reason such as would come upon the Stage, or insulted my Master. Oh Scipio! Who can relate to thee what I faw in this and the other two Companys of Comedians wherein I ferv'd! But it being impossible to reduce it to a succinct Narrative, I'll defer it to another Day (if ever we should have another Days Conversation together.) How long my Discourse has been thou art sensible: How many and various my Adventures, thou hast heard, as likewise the strange Misfortunes and several Services

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vices I have pass'd through; and yet all thou hast heard is nothing, compared to what I could tell thee of these People, their Conduct, Life, Customs, Exercises, Occupations, Idleness, Ignorance, and Cunning, with an infinite Number of other Things, some to be whisper'd, others to be publish'd aloud, and all to be had in Memory, for the undeceiving such as are Idolaters of seign'd Figures and artificial Beauties.

Scip. This Subject affords a large Field, Berganza, but I had rather you would deferr it to a par-

ricular Relation.

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Berg. Be it so then, and liften to what I'm going to tell you. With one of these Companies I arriv'd in this City of Valladolid, where in an Interlude I receiv'd a Wound that had like to have cost me my Life. I could not revenge my felf at that time, being Muzzl'd; and afterwards I would not do it, in cold Blood; because premeditated Vengeance argues Cruelty, and an evil Disposition. I dislik'd this Trade, not that it was Laborious, but because I faw fuch Doings as cry'd aloud for Reformation and Punishment at the same time. And it being easier for me to Refent than Remedy things, I resolved not to fee 'em; and fo betook my felf to a Holy Life, as they do who leave their Vices when they can Sin no longer; though tis better late than never. I tell thee then, One Night as I saw thee in Company with the good and pious Mabudes, carrying a Lantern; I presently envy'd thy Happiness, confidering how Righteously and Holily thou wert employed. Full therefore of this laudable Emulation, I was defirous to follow thy Example. Don't you remember, how gravely I walked for fome time by your Side? and how the religious Man took a liking to me, and immediately chose me for

your

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your Companion, and carry'd me with ye into this Hospital? What has happen'd to me here, is not so inconsiderable, but it Merits some Attention: especially a Conversation I heard between sour Patients, whom Fortune and Necessity had brought into this House, and were all laid in so many different Beds, joyning to each other. Dear Scipio, give me your attention. The Tale is not long, and I believe you will like it.

Scip. Be quick; for by what I perceive, Day

cannot be far off.

Berg. In one of the four Beds, (at the lower end of the Infirmary) there was an Alchymist, in another a Poet, in the third a Mathematician, and in the fourth a Projector.

Scip. I remember, I've seen those Sparks.

Berg. One Holiday last Summer, happening to be under one of their Beds. I heard such lamentade Complaints, accompany'd with Sighs and Ex-Damations, that I was really aftonish'd. Who shou'd it be, but the Poet, curfing his hard Fate! The Mathematician asking, Of whom it was that he complain'd fo bitterly? Of Fortune; (quoth he) She is justly faid to be Blind; she is certainly so with regard to me. Those who ' say, Men of Desert are Masters of Her, are deceiv'd, Fortune reigns every where; and if fometimes the renders the most obscure things Illustrious, she often makes the most Illustrious things obscure, as by woful Experience I may fpeak it. Who would not Complain? Who would not Groan under Disasters like mine? ' You shall hear. I have, with the utmost exactness, observ'd what Horace prescribes in his Rules of Poetry; not to let any Work fee the Light, till it has been Compos'd ten Years. I have gone further,

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· I have spent twenty Years upon one Piece: A Piece, sublime in the Subject, new in the Invention, grave in the Verfification, various in the · Episodes, marvellous in the Catastrophe, and admirable in the Disposition; for, the Beginning anwers to the Middle, as that does to the End: fo that the whole together constitutes a Poem Lofty, Sonorous, Heroic, Delectable, and Substantial; yet for all this, Can I not find a Prince to Dedicate it to! A Prince, I fay, of Ingenuity, Liberality, and Magnanimity! Wretched, Deprav'd Age! Pray, Sir, (interrupts the Chymist) What may be the Subject of this Incomparable Book of yours? It is (reply'd the Poet) a full and ample Supplement to the Life of King Arthur of Eng-' land, and begins where Arch-Bishop Turpin lest 'off: With another Supplement to the History of 'St. Brial, in Heroic Verse, part in Octaves, and 'part in loose Verle; but All Dactyllically. Dactyls I fay, Words that have the Accent on 'the last Syllable fave two, Nouns Substantives 'all, without admitting the least Verb. Do ye ap-' prehend, Sir, that besides the Utile this Piece abounds with, there can be no want of the Dulce. ' which is the double End a Writer ought to pro-'pose to himself. I cou'd have continu'd the 'History in Profe, but chose rather to do it in the Language of the Gods. Profe is Cold and Infipid, not fit, in short, to record stupendious Events; whereas Poetry is Elevating, Surprifing, and may 'use Liberties which would be Ridiculous in an Orator. To conclude, it belongs only to Poetry, to deliver Things in a Noble and a great Man-

'I am but very little skill'd in Poetry (reply'd the Alchymist) and so cannot judge of the Mis-

fortune

The Deceitful Marriage, &c. 94 · fortune your Worship complains of; though if it · were ten times greater, it could not equal mine. 4 No. if any Man has a Right to complain of Fortune, if any Man has Reason to say, There's no · Prince of Liberality i'th' World, and who under-· stands his true Interest, it is I, I only and no other. It is for want of fuch an Instrument to fupoport and fupply me with proper Utenfills, that I am not now Swimming in Gold; richer than the Midas's, the Craffus's, and the Crafus's, Ex Ni-. bilo Nibil Fit, is one of the first Principles of Al-6 chymy. To make Gold, we must have Gold. And yet to this Hour I have not met with either

. King or Subject, that would risk a very moderate Sum to Amass Millions .--- Upon this the Mathe-" matician ask'd, If his Worship had ever made the Experiment of Extracting Gold from other Metals? Lhave not as yet, reply'd the other; But I know it may be done; and that 'tis no Chimera, whatever the Ignorant say of it. I know that there is a Powder of Projection, which being cast upon a Quantity of imperfect Metal, such as Lead or Copper, in a short Space changes it into a more

perfect kind, Gold or Silver. In less than two · Months, I'll lay any Man a Town to a Turnip, I find this grand Elixir, with which Gold and Silver may be made, out of the very Stones themfelves.

· Your Worships have, both of ye, mightily exaggerated your Misfortunes (faid the Mathematician); One has a Book to Dedicate, and wants a Mecanas; the other is within View of the highest Transmutation Chymistry aspires to, and can find no Body with Faith enough to hazard the Expences of the Operation. This is your Cafe, Gentlemen, but what will you fay to mine?

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'Two and Twenty Years have I been hunting after the * Fix'd Point; here I had it, and there I had it, and when I fancy'd it could not possibly escape me, I found my self as far off as at my ' first setting out. The same thing happen'd to me in the Quadrature of the Circle, that is to fay, the Description of a Square, whose Superficies should be precifely Equal to the Superficies of a Circle. This too I was fo fure of, that I know not how the Devil it comes about I have it not in my Thus my Torment is like that of Tan-Pocket. talus, who, in the midst of Plenty, dy'd with 'Hunger; and perish'd with Thirst, up to the Chin in Water. When I thought I had nick'd the very Joynt of Truth, then was I forc'd to renew my Labour, and like a second Sysphus rowl the Stone up-hill, that continually return'd upon me. All 'I shall say to you is this; I have been running after 'a Phantom, and confum'd the brightest of my Days in Study and Meditation; and after having worn out and exhausted my Wit and Brains in an 'Inquiry (of which I see plainly I was not capa-'ble) I find my felf reduced to the last Necessity ' and Indigence. Now I perceive, when 'tis too 'lare, that an Art is nothing if it cannot subfift ' him who exercises it, and that these Discoveries, '(which perhaps are not impossible) ought to bu-' sy none but such learned Men, to whom Fortune 'has been bountiful, or who are maintain'd by ' Persons of Quality and Estate.

Hi herto the *Projector* had kept Silence, but now he could hold no longer. 'Four such Complainers' (say'd he) as can hardly be match'd under the Tyranny of the great Turk, has Poverty brought to-

^{*} The Longitude I suppose he means.

gether in this Hospital, A Curse on such Business. as won't keep the Practitioners in Bread! I Bless Heav'n, I'm neither a Poet, nor a Geometrician, onor a Bellows-blower: For under Favour be it fpoken (continu'd be, looking on'emone after another) they are Three Trades that feem to have been ine vented for nothing in the Earth, but to starve fuch as apply to them. The Flower of their ' Youth is spent in composing Sonnets or Romances; in fearching after fix'd Points, Quadratures of ' Circles; in converting Gold into Charcoal; and all ' this while, the Essential is neglected, the unum " necessarium, I mean, the sticking to a Profession 4 that can maintain him who follows it; Thus, in the end, they become Old and Poor at the same time, without having wherewithal to wet their ' Whistle, like the Grasshopper in the Fable. For ' my part (adds be) I have a better Trade than any of yours; yet I confess, I'm not a whit more Successful. I can say, I am undone in that very Instance where others have made a Fortune: but there's good Luck and bad Luck in all things: " Every Child was not wrapt in it's Mother's Smock: "Tis neither the Fault of the Art, nor of the Art's ' Master that I am thus Poor and Miserable; it is ' the Fantasticalness of my Star, and the Caprice of Fortune, which you (Gentlemen,) have sufficiently lamented in your turns, but of which no 4 Person in the World can complain with more " Justice than my self. And pray, Sir, what is ' your Art? Said the Chymift. I'm a Projector, reply'd the other; You all know the Trade, continues be, There's hardly any more Gainful; witness so many worthless Fellows, who at this time are ' mounted to the top of Fortune's Wheel, by having ruin'd the People. Yes, Gentlemen, I will

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repeat it, I am a Projector and have giv'n the Court at several times divers and fundry Propofals, all for the King's Benefit, and not one to the damage of the Kingdom, and yet have constantly had the Misfortune to be Rejected, thanks to the Courriers and Ministers, whom I have not been lucky enough to please; not that my Advices were not good, but because they were too good; and this fort of Men, who are jealous of every thing, make it their Rule to remove from Court, all such as have more Penetration than themselves. I have it now in my Power to be reveng'd (pursu'd be, smiling.) I'll address no more to the Ministers, I'll go to the Fountainhead; I have prepar'd a Memorial which I will present to the King my self, discovering to him a Means whereby at once to discharge all the Debts of the Crown. I am willing to let you into the Secret, being perswaded you will keep it so, and that you will admire my Genius, and the depth of my Capacity. 'Tis this, I will propole to the King, that all his Subjects, of what Quality soever, from the Age of Fourteen to Threefore be oblig'd to Fast once a Month, or at least to live upon Bread and Water on fuch a Day as his Majesty shall please to appoint. And that all the Expence which might have been made that Day in other Aliments, such as Fruit, Flesh, Fish, Eggs, Wine, Pulse, &c. be reduced to Money, and given to His Majesty, to be accounted upon Oath, without defalcation of a Farthing. this Means, in less than twenty Years I'll undertake the Crown shall not owe a single Maravedi. for if an Account be taken, as I have taken it, there are in Spain above three Millions of Souls of the fore faid Age, befides fuch as are Sick, and others.

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The Deceitful Marriage, &c. others over or under that Age. Now I suppose every individual of these three Millions to spend (upon a moderate Computation) about a Real and a half per Day (9 d. Eng.). Let us allow but one Real; and less they cannot live on, though they eat Fengreek. Do ye think, Gentlemen, three Millions of Reals per Month a small Matter? Besides, (continu'd be) This will be rather an Advantage than any Detriment to his Majesty's Subjects; because at the same time that they Serve the King, they will be Serving God, and 4 working out their own Salvation. The Expedient is, upon twenty Respects, admirable. 'Tis a Project free from any Oppression or Incumbrance, clean as winnow'd Wheat, and may be collected Parochially without employing Com-" missioners, who are the real Blood-suckers of the People, and worse than the Plagues of Egypt. They all Laugh'd, both at the Project and the Projector: And, what was fingular enough, he himself could not help smiling at the oddness of the Thought. For my part, I was indeed furpriz'd at their Conversation, but not at all to see that the End of fuch Men was Dying in an Hospital. Scip. Well-said, Berganza. Ha'ft any thing further to offer? Berg. Two Words and no more, with which I will conclude, for methinks I fee Day appear. I accompany'd Mahudes, one Evening, to the Governour's House of this City, a worthy Gentleman and a very good Christian. We found him all alone. After he had bestow'd his Alms, which according to his Cuftom was very confiderable, The Discourse fell upon the Disorders of Lewd Women, who, rather than Work, proftirute themselves so all Comers, and every Spring and Fall glut the

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Hospitals with infinite Numbers of poor Wretches that Follow 'em, and who undergo horrible Torments in their Cure, and some of them Dye under the Violence of those very Remedies they go thither for the sake of. The, Governor, among other things, said, that the Pains they suffer'd were only the Fore-runners of much greater in Store for them after this Life, for God wou'd most severely punish. Uncleannels. That in the mean time, twere good to put a stop to such prodigious Wickedness. He added, that he had been often casting about and contriving some effectual Remedy to so great a Mischief; but that he fear'd 'twas inturable, considering the terrible Corruption of the Age.

Not above two or three Days before, I had heard an old Sinner arguing upon the same Subject; he was not so perplex'd, as the Governour, upon the Means of Redreffing these Enormities; On the contrary he had hit upon a wonderful Good One. I was vext I cou'd not put in my Oar; and being transported with Zeal, and not reflecting that I wanted the Faculty of Speech, I fet my felf in a Posture of Talking; but instead of pronouncing any diffinct Words, I fell a Barking with h much Vehemence, that the Governour was frighten'd, and cry'd out to his Servants to drive met away, as believing I was really Mad. A Footman, who to my Sorrow was not Deaf, came running in at his Master's Call, and seising a large Copper-pot next at Hand, flung it to furiously against my Ribs. that to this Hour I feel the Effects of the Blow.

Scip. And dost thou complain of this, Bergan-

Berg. Have I not Cause, if I feel it still? Befides, did I deserve to be Chastis'd for my good Intention? F 2 Scip.

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Scip: Look ye, Berganga, though your Intention was Good, yet you were to blame. No Body ought to give Advice that is not ask'd it, nor pretend to an Office which does not concern him. Befides. Mabudes and you went to the Governour's to beg Alms: In his Houle, you were both of ye. upon the Foot of Paupers: Now the Councils of a poor Man, however good they be, are never received; Neither ought Persons of low Condition to presume to instruct Great Dons, who believe they know every thing; and why shou'd they not believe it, fince Flatterers have the Impudence to maintain it to their Face ? Wildom in a poor Man is hidden; Necessity and Milery are the Clouds that obscure it; and if by chance it breaks out, 'tis taken for Folly, and treated with Contempt,

Berg. You say very true; and having found it so by Experience, from this time forward I'll take

more Care.

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Another Night we went to wait upon a Lady of great Quality, who had in her arms a Lap-dog, so small she might have hid it in her Bosom. Affoon as the little Monkey faw me, he leap'd from his Lady's Arms, and flew with open Mouth directly upon me, and gave nor over till he had bit one of my Legs. I turn'd towards him with Looks tull of Anger and Disdain. However I durst not touch him, But, (faid I to my felf) If I bad thee in the Street, thou worthless little Animal, I would either Piss upon thee, or tear thee to Pieces. This put me upon Reflecting that ev'n Cowards when supported with Favour, are Daring and Infolent, and forward to affront those who are infinitely better than themselves.

Scip. One Evidence of this Truth we may gather from certain forry Scoundrels, who, under

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their Master's Shadow, take State upon 'em and set up for brave Fellows. But when Death or any Accident of Fortune throws down the Tree they lean'd against, their Vileness is presently discover'd; for in truth they are worth no more than the Wages that's giv'n 'em. Virtue and good Sense are always one and the same, Naked or Cloathd, Alone or in Company. True it is, they may suffer in the Estimation of the Vulgar, but not in their Real Value.

And now let us put an End to our Discourse, for by the Light that peeps in through the Chinks, I perceive Day is far advanced. To Morrow Night, if we have the same Opportunity, It shall be my Task to relate the Adventures I have met

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Berg. Be it so, and don't fail to meet me in this Place, at the time agreed on. [Exeunt.

The Doctor finish'd his Book, and the Captain his Nap, both at the same time. Though this Dialogue be seign'd (cry'd Peralta) and no such thing ever happen'd; yet'I think it so well put together, that I hope, Captain, you will proceed and give us a Second Part. Upon this Encouragement (reply'd Campuzano) I will set about it, without disputing any surther, whether the Dogs spoke it or no. 'Pshaw, 'Pshaw (said the Doctor) I like the Artistice and the Invention, and that's enough. Now let's go take a Walk, and recreate the Eyes of the Body as we have done those of the Mind. Come on, said Campuzano, and with that they went Abroad together.

And here the Translator cannot but shed a Tear, to think, the Author of so many sine Pieces, so usefully and divertingly Written, and who had likewise lost a Hand in the Service of his Country.

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at the Battle of Lepanto (as he himself Glories in his Presace to this Work) shou'd be so far neglected in his old Age as to want Bread: and to be debarr'd of his Liberty, perhaps at the very time when he made his two Friends, the Doctor and Captain, talk of Recreating themselves Abroad.

He did not live, poor Gentleman! to make good his Promise of a Second Part; and nothing, but Reslecting on the Wretchedness of his Circumstances, can Comfort us for his Dying before he had compleated This and several other Things he

intended for the Publick.

In Compliance with the Bookfeller, who found it convenient to have a Page or two more, fill'd; I shall proceed a little further, and take Notice of some things which otherwise had gone unmention'd.

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Hap'ning to flew this Translation in company of some Friends, they were so kind as to make their Objections. I must confess 'twas too late to alter any thing, the Sheers being wrought off. However, I had the Satisfaction to observe that the places they pointed to as Faults in the Copy, were what I knew to be Beauties in the Original, and for that very Reason had industriously preserv'd them as near as ever I cou'd. For unless we retain the Peculiarities of an Author's Style (especially fuch a one as Cervantes) I don't think it possible to give the English Reader a just Notion of his Spirit in Writing. One Passage these Gentlemen Stuck at more than the rest, as an unaccountable, an unphilosophical --- and --- (a what not) --- Expresfion. 'Tis in Page (4) where the Captain fays--

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He remain'd Eire'd with those Hands of Snow. They affur'd me, This was too plain a Mark to be mis'd by the Critics, and bade me prepare for it. I answer'd, 'Twas an Antithefis, a Figurative Way of Speaking, very frequent among the Poets and Orators both Ancient and Modern. To one of the Objectors (who understood Spanish,) (and all of them Latin) I quoted the Original -- To Quede abrasado con las manos de Nieve. But neither this nor any thing else wou'd they allow to be of sufficient Authority. I have fince met with an Instance that comes up in every respect to the present Case. I do therefore recommend it to the confideration of my worthy Friends, particularly Mr. E. and Mr. T. It is to be found in the Deledus Epigram. matum in usum Scholæ Etonensis, and was made by Petronius Afranius, upon his being pelted by his Miltress with Snow-balls. The learned and ingenious Editors give it this Testimony -- Elegans et Acutum Epigramma, Affabre undiquaque conciunaum, & omnibus numeris absolutum,

Me Nive candenti petit modo Julia; Rebar Igne carere Nivem; fed tamen Ignis erat. Quid Nive frigidius? Nostrum tamen urere pettus Nix potuit Manibus, Julia, missa tuis. Quis Locus insidiis dabitur mibi tutus Amoris, Frigore concretà si latet ignis aqua? Julia, sola potes nostras extinguere slammas Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne pari.

Which I have endeavour'd to turn into English, almost totidem verbis.

While Julia thus her Snow-artill'ry Deals, Hot burning Balls her wounded Lover Feels.

In

Intensely cold is Snow. And yet ev'n Snow Sent from her Hands cou'd make my Bosom glow. What Place against the Snares of Love can shield; If Fire in harden'd Water lies conceal'd? Julia; My Flames, thou, only, can'st restrain With equal Flames; not show'rs of Candid Rain.

The Reader will observe there was almost an insuperable Difficulty in hitting the double meaning of the Word Candenti; Hot and White. The Adjective Candid by adding the Apostrophe (') becomes a Participle of another meaning. Take it either Candi'd or Candid Rain, it may pass, in this Case, for Snow; so much for that.

Of the Horse Sejanus (mention'd in Page (58) I have a Word or two. Ille homo habet Equum Sejanum, Such a One has the Horse Sejanus, was an ancient Proverb us'd in speaking of an Unsortu-

nate Man.

This Horse was of a wonderful Bigness and Composure; but had such a Fatality attending him. hat whoever was in Possession of him (Is cum omni domo, familia, fortunisque omnibus suis ad internecionem deperiret) Came to some miserable untimely End with all his Relations, Family and Fortunes, fays Aulus Gellius in his Noctes Actice (Lib. 3. Cap. 9.) He goes on, and gives the History of this Horse -- Primum illum Cn. Seium dominum ejus, &c. A Roman Captain, one Cneius Seius (not Oneius Seius as Moreri calls him) was the first Owner of He was of the Race of those which this Horse. Hercules brought to Argos after he had flain Diomedes King of Thrace and thrown him to be eaten by his own Horses, which he himself us'd to feed with Man's Flesh. His first Master Seins was condemn'd to a cruel Death by Marc Antony. The Conful Do-

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Delabella bought him afterwards, and gave for him 100000 Sefterces (not much short of 1000 l. English.) This Dolabella was besieg'd by Cassius in Syria, and being slain there, Cassius carried away the Horse with him. Cassius, every Body knows, was overthrown at Philippi, and caused himself to be kill'd by one of his own Servants. After Cassius's Death the Horse became M. Anton's, and he too being afterwards defeated and deserted, made away with himself in a detestable manner. Gabius Bassius reports, that he saw this Horse at Argos.

To this I shall only add a small Nicety, which I the rather do, because I don't know that it has

been taken Notice of by any other.

In all the English Books (I ever read) that mention this Horse, 'tis Written, The Horse Sejanus, with an j Confonant. Now (with Submission to better Judgments) I can't help thinking twere better writ Scianus with an i Vowel, and to be call'd in English the Soian Horse, or rather Seius's Horse, instead of the Horse Sejanus; tor tis plain he took his Name from being first possest by Seius, and not (as Coles and others of our Dictionary-Writers would make us believe) from being first back'd by Sejanus know of no Sejanus, but him that was the infole Savourite to the Emperor Tiberius. Now if we guidder the Distance of the time wherein this Hor and that Favourite fourish d, He could not pouroly be the first that back'd him. I do not doubt but 'twas this way of Englishing it (Sejanus) that induce'd Coles and the rest to imagine he was first back'd by Sejanus. In Latin, Spanish, French, and all other Languages lever look'd into, it feems to be rightly express'd, and wrong only in ours. Equus Seianus, Cavallo

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Seyano, Cheval Sejan, &c. This last, (Cheval Sejan) is certainly ill render'd the Horse Sejanus by Mr. Collier in his Translated Dictionary of Moreri, and likewise by those who have done M. Bayle's lately. We may as well call the Trojan Horse the Horse Trojanus, as this the Horse Sejanus.

I shall trouble the Reader but with one thing more, and that's concerning the JESUITS, as Cervantes has it every where in Capitals; the only Word throughout his whole Book that is print-

ed in extraordinary Letters.

Their true Character is so well known to every Body, that I need not give my felf the trouble of making any Remarks on that part of the preceeding Piece which bestows so many Encomiums on them, Where there is no Poison, there needs no Antidote. Foulis in his Hiftory of Plots (however rambling he may be in the other Parts of his Book) displays the Jesuits in their proper Colours, and brings good Vouchers for what he fays of them. 'Fit to undertake and finish any Wickedness; for which they have formerly been reproachfully banish'd France, Bobemia, Hungary, Moravia, Turky and Venice, tho fince with much ado restor'd. They have fuffer'd in China, England, Scotland, and other Places for this Villanies; nor hath Germany suffer'd the one i " upunish'd. Pasquier and othe Authors (though Roman Catholicks) think it jot fit to attribute any Goodness to the Jesuit, knowing that he is a Subject too dangerous to live in Liberty, in any wellfettl'd State, Spain excepted; these two reciprocally maintaining each other, more thro' Politic ' Ends than true Love of Religion, &c.

I thought it not improper to hint thus much, least some Readers should be surpriz'd into a bet-

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ter Opinion of them than they deserve, from what Cervantes says so seriously in their Praise. We must consider him as a Man making his Court to the Ministry of Spain, On the one Hand by complimenting the Jesuits, and on the other in Be-slaving the poor Moriscoes whom the Government had then Designs of Expelling. And above \$00000 of them were actually forc'd out of the Kingdom in the Year 1610, which, no doubt, has mainly contributed to its present Weakness and Poverty.

N. B. The Observation (in Page 84) relating to these Moriscoes, I took out of a Roman Catholic Author.

FINIS.

Mr. and ately. Horse

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